



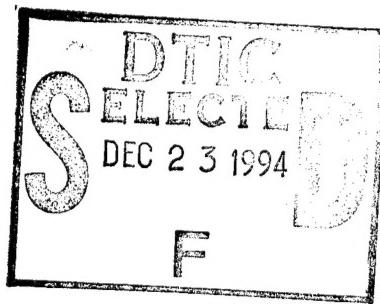
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## Material Modeling in the CRALE Code Users' Manual

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) <b>Finite difference for continuum mechanics codes are capable of providing solutions for the behavior of a wide range of materials under a variety of boundary and initial conditions. The key to obtaining accurate solutions lies in the fidelity of models used to describe the material's response to the strains imposed, i.e., its Equation of State (EOS). This report presents both the general EOS algorithms used in the CRALE 1- and 2D codes and several specific EOS models currently in use. A driver routine that exercises these models over specific load/unload paths is available to assist in developing and checking the parameters needed for materials of interest. A discussion of this driver and a users' manual to assist in its use are also presented.</b>			
<b>In the course of developing EOS models of interest to DNA and as part of the TRT participation in the DNA HYDROPLUS program, a number of data bases have been developed. These include files containing;</b>			
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experimental shock Hugoniots and release paths, parameters for EOS models used in the HYDROPLUS program, and the nuclear shot experimental and calculational data bases developed for HYDROPLUS. A description of the various data bases with instructions for their access is included in this report.

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## CONVERSION TABLE

Conversion factors for U.S. Customary to metric (SI) units of measurement

MULTIPLY	→ BY	→ TO GET
TO GET ←	BY ←	DIVIDE

angstrom	1.000 000 X E -10	meters (m)
atmosphere (normal)	1.013 25 X E +2	kilo pascal (kPa)
bar	1.000 000 X E +2	kilo pascal (kPa)
barn	1.000 000 X E -28	meter <sup>2</sup> (m <sup>2</sup> )
british thermal unit (thermochemical)	1.054 350 X E +3	joule (J)
calorie (thermochemical)	4.184 000	joule (J)
cal (thermochemical)/cm <sup>2</sup>	4.184 000 X E -2	mega joule/m <sup>2</sup> (MJ/m <sup>2</sup> )
curie	3.700 000 X E +1	*giga becquerel (GBq)
degree (angle)	1.745 329 X E -2	radian (rad)
degree Fahrenheit	t <sub>k</sub> = t <sub>f</sub> + 459.67)/1.8	degree kelvin (k)
electron volt	1.602 19 X E -19	joule (J)
erg	1.000 000 X E -7	joule (J)
erg/second	1.000 000 X E -7	watt (W)
foot	3.0048 000 X E -1	meter (m)
fout-pound-force	1.355 818	joule (J)
gallon (U.S. liquid)	3.785 412 X E -3	meter <sup>3</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> )
inch	2.540 000 X E -2	meter (m)
jerk	1.000 000 X E +9	joule (J)
joule/kilogram (J/kg) (radiation dose absorbed)	1.000 000	Gray (gy)
kilotons	4.183	terajoules
kip (1000 lbf)	4.448 222 X E +3	newton
kip/inch <sup>2</sup> (ksi)	6.894 757 X E +3	kilo pascal (kPa)
ktap	1.000 000 X E +2	newton-second/m <sup>2</sup> (N-s/m <sup>2</sup> )
micron	1.000 000 X E -6	meter (m)
mil	2.540 000 X E -5	meter (m)
mile (international)	1.609 344 X E +3	meter (m)
ounce	2.834 952 X E -2	kilogram (kg)
pound-force (lbs avoirdupois)	4.448 222	newton (N)
pound-force inch	1.129 848 X E -1	newton-meter (N-m)
pound-force/inch	1.751 268 X E +2	newton-meter (N/m)
pound-force/foot <sup>2</sup>	4.788 026 X E -2	kilo pascal (kPa)
pound-force/inch <sup>2</sup> (psi)	6.894 747	kilo pascal (kPa)
pound-mass (1bm avoirdupois)	4.535 924 X E -1	kilogram (kg)
pound-mass-foot <sup>2</sup> (moment of inertia)	4.214 011 X E -2	kilogram-meter <sup>2</sup> (kg-m <sup>2</sup> )
pound-mass/foot <sup>3</sup>	1.601 846 X E +1	kilogram/meter <sup>3</sup> (kg-m <sup>-3</sup> )
rad (radiation dose absorbed)	1.000 000 x E -2	**Gray (Gy)
roentgen	2.579 760 X E -4	coulomb/kilogram (*C/Kg)
shake	1.000 000 X E -8	seconds (s)
slug	1.459 390 X E +1	kilogram (kg)
torr (mm Hg, 0°C)	1.333 22 X E -1	kilo pascal (kPa)

\* The becquerel (Bq) is the SI of unit of radioactivity; 1 Bq = 1 event/s.

\*\* The gray (GY) is the SI unit of absorbed radition.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
Conversion Table .....	iii
Figures .....	vi
Tables .....	vii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Report Structure.....	2
1.3 Symbols And Definitions.....	3
2 GENERAL EQUATION OF STATE ALGORITHMS .....	5
2.1 Pressure.....	5
2.2 Elastic Deviatoric Behavior.....	6
2.3 Plastic Yielding.....	6
2.4 Fracture.....	7
3 EOS MODELS .....	9
3.1 Subroutine Eqst: Overview And Generic Input.....	9
3.2 Specific Eos Models. ....	13
3.2.1 The SHEL EOS.....	15
3.2.2 VIC.....	21
3.2.3 CIST.....	22
3.2.4 HE.....	24
3.2.5 MCST.....	28
3.2.6 SCUB.....	28
3.2.7 H <sub>2</sub> O.....	28
3.2.8 UEOS.....	28
3.2.9 CAP.....	29
3.2.10 MIX.....	30
3.2.11 Others.....	30

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Section	Page
<b>4 EQS – THE EQUATION OF STATE DRIVER .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>4.1 Overview .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>4.2 Code Modules.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>4.2.1 EQS, the Main Program.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>4.2.2 EQN.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>4.2.3 EXPHUG.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>4.2.4 FLIP - Reverse Hugoniots.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>4.2.5 HUG - The Hugoniot Driver.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>4.2.6 REL – Release Adiabats from the Hugoniot.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>4.2.7 PATH - Special Paths.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>4.2.8 PLOTN-Plotting Options.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>5 DATA BASES .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>5.1 Hugoniots.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>5.1.1 Experimental Data (ROCKHUG and METHUG).....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>5.1.2 Shock Velocity, Us, vs Particle Velocity, Up, Fits (USUP.dat, 1-1-94).....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>5.2 Release Adiabats (Relad.dat, 1-1-94).....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>5.3 Material Models (Eoss.dat) 1-1-94.....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>5.4 Hydroplus Archival Databases.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>5.4.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>5.4.2 Equation of State/Numerical Results.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>5.4.3 Nuclear Shot Data .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	
<b>A LIST OF FILES IN UNCLASSIFIED DIRECTORY.....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
<b>B EXAMPLE OF THE HYDROPLUS NUCLEAR SHOT DATA BASE .....</b>	<b>B-1</b>

## FIGURES

Figure		Page
3-1	Release Path From the CJ Point of TNT Showing the Contributions of the Three in the JWL EOS .....	26
4-1	Flowchart of EQS, the Equation of State Driver Routine .....	33
4-2	Example of Plot Generated by ROUT=PLOT with NP[1 ]=2 or 3 .....	56
4-3	Example of Plot Generated by ROUT=PLOT with NP[1 ]=5 ....	57
4-4	Example of Plot Generated by ROUT=PLOT with NP[1 ]=6 ...	58

## TABLES

Table		Page
1-1	Glossary of general EOS terms and symbols.....	3
3-1	Summary of input for the EOS models. ....	10
3-2	EOS input variables. ....	11
3-3	General parameters used by all equations-of-state. ....	12
3-4	Summary of CK block parameters of current EOS models. ....	14
3-5	Equation-of-state parameters for SHEL (EOS 1).....	20
3-6	Equation-of-state parameters for VIC (EOS 2). ....	21
3-7	Equation-of-state parameters for CIST (EOS 3)....	23
3-8	JWL parameters for some common high explosives.....	27
3-9	Equation-of-state parameters for HE (EOS 4). ....	27
3-10	Equation-of-state parameters for CAP (EOS 9).....	29
3-11	Equation-of-state parameters for MIX (EOS 10).....	30
4-1	Summary of the input to EQS. ....	34
4-2	Parameters on line 4 of EQS input. ....	36
4-3	Example of the output generated by ROUT = EQN.....	41
4-4	Example of FLIP printout for Borehole Correction Factors. ....	43
5-1	Shock relationships.....	60
5-2	Materials stored in the ROCKHUG.dat file (Unit 10) 11-11-93.....	62
5-3	Materials stored in the METHUG.dat file (Unit 11) 11-11-93 .....	63
5-4	Example of experimental Hugoniot data stored on the ROCKHUG.dat and METHUG.dat files. ....	64
5-5	Material Us-Up Relations Available on USUP.dat File .....	65

**TABLES (Continued)**

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
5-6	Example of Data on RELAD.dat (1-1-94) .....	66
5-7	List of 105 Sets of Release Adiabats on RELAD.dat (1-1-94).....	67
5-8	Listing of the EOS Models in the EOSS.dat Data File, Tape 14 as of 10/27/93.....	68
5-9	Materials in HYDROPLUS EOS Database .....	70

## SECTION 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND.

For any finite difference continuum mechanics code, it is necessary on every cycle to compute the complete state of stress in each cell in order to generate the forces needed to advance the solution. The set of algorithms used to calculate these stresses may range from the simplest perfect-gas law, in which the mean stress (i.e., pressure,  $P$ ) is expressed as a function of only two independent variables, the density ( $\rho$ ) and specific energy ( $E$ ), to one that computes the complete nine-component stress tensor ( $\sigma_{ij}$ ) as a function of the energy, the current strain tensor ( $\epsilon_{ij}$ ), and the path taken from the material's initial state to its present one. More complex models may even combine several material components and/or phases (e.g., soil and air or water), use non-isotropic stress-strain relations, or incorporate time-dependent rate effects, as needed by the specific problem at hand.

Titan Research and Technology's (TRT)<sup>1</sup> CRALE 1- and 2-D finite difference codes assume the stress tensor is separable into the mean stress,  $P$ , and a deviatoric stress tensor,  $\sigma'_{ij}$ . The algorithms used to obtain the mean stress are collected in subroutines commonly referred to as the Equation of State (EOS). The separation of  $P$  and  $\sigma'_{ij}$  allows the code to bypass calculations of stresses and strains for those materials that can only support a pressure, e.g., gases and fluids such as air, water or high explosive (HE), or a solid which has melted. Such materials only require the current density and energy to obtain the pressure. For more complex material behavior, the code assumes that the stress deviators can be calculated from the previous stresses and current increments of the strain tensor,  $\Delta\epsilon_{ij}$  and that, at most, only four<sup>2</sup> deviatoric stresses are required. i.e.,  $\sigma'_{xx}$ ,  $\sigma'_{yy}$ ,  $\sigma'_{zz}$ ,  $\sigma'_{xy}$ . Finally, provisions are included to account for hysteresis, fracture, and other nonelastic responses such as solid-solid phase changes, plastic flow and dilation.

The most general constitutive relations in CRALE model the behavior of an isotropic, elastic-plastic, hysteretic material which can crack under tensile loads. For simpler, purely hydrodynamic models, e.g., HE and WATER, no deviatoric stresses are

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<sup>1</sup> A division of Titan Corp, formerly California Research and Technology, CRT

<sup>2</sup> The missing stress components are either zero due to the 2D symmetry or equal to  $\sigma'_{xy}$  due to equilibrium requirements.

present and the material pressure state is completely specified by casting the pressure as a function of the current density ( $\rho$ , *RHO*<sup>3</sup>) and specific energy (E, *ENG*). [Rather than density, CRALE passes the excess compression,  $\mu$  (= [ $\rho/\rho_0$ ]-1, *EMUL*) to minimize roundoff error.]

Since a wide range of materials and loading conditions may exist in any specific calculation, a number of different EOS routines are available. CRALE1 and 2 have been written so that general routines (SHEL, MIX, VIC, CIST, MCIST, HE, WATER, and CAP) are available to model a wide variety of materials. In addition, the EOS calculation is linked to the main codes by passing variables through named common blocks, /EOS/, /EOS2/ and /EOS3/, so that the user may include his own routine using a shell routine, UEOS, with a minimum of effort. (Additional EOS models have been incorporated on various program libraries, PL's, from time to time, e.g. AFWL, S3EOS, WAGNER and GRAY. These routines have been removed for the current codes as obsolete, but could easily be reactivated if required.)

## 1.2 REPORT STRUCTURE.

This report is intended to provide a description of the routines used by the CRALE codes to obtain the stress state in a cell. A glossary of terms used in the codes follows in Section 1.3. A general overview of the material modeling algorithms used in CRALE is presented in Section 2. A summary of the general input required by the EOS models and the various EOS models currently available in CRALE are described in Section 3.

As part of the procedures used during development of the material models, a program, EQS, was written that allows the user to drive any EOS module through a variety of stress-strain paths and compare the results with experimental data. A User's guide for EQS, with detailed descriptions of the I/O options, is presented in Section 4.

Various data bases have been constructed and maintained for DNA by TRT for use in constructing and verifying the EOS models and to provide archival storage for data. These data bases are discussed in Section 5. Instructions to allow the DNA user community access to these files is also included.

---

<sup>3</sup> The code names for the various quantities are shown in red and *italic*.

### 1.3 SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS.

The fundamental units in the CRALE codes and the EOS routines are gram-centimeter-microsecond (g-cm- $\mu$ s). Hence, the units of pressure (stress) and energy are Megabars (Mb) and Terraergs (Te), respectively. A glossary of terms used in this report is presented in Table 1-1. Model specific variables are defined in Section 3.

Table 1-1. Glossary of general EOS terms and symbols.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Code Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
B, K	Mb		Bulk moduli, $dP/d\mu$
$B_0$	Mb	BO	Initial Bulk moduli
$B_m$	Mb	BM	Maximum Bulk moduli
$C_L$	cm/ $\mu$ s		Longitudinal sound speed, $C_L^2 = (K + 4/3G)/\rho_0$
$C_p$	cm/ $\mu$ s		Bulk sound speed, $C_p^2 = K/\rho_0$
$C_s$	cm/ $\mu$ s		Shear wave speed, $C_s^2 = G/\rho_0$
E	Te/g	ENG	Specific internal energy of the material
$E_m, E_s$	Te/g	EM, ES	Specific internal energy of vaporization of the material
G	Mb	G	Shear modulus
$\epsilon$			The strain tensor; i.e., $\epsilon_{ij}$ , $i,j=1,3$ .
$\epsilon'$			The deviatoric strain tensor; i.e., $\epsilon'_{ij}$ , $i,j=1,3$ .
$I_1$			1st invariant of the strain tensor; $= \sum \epsilon_{ii}$ , $i=1,3$
$I_2$			2nd invariant of the strain tensor; $= 1/2 \sum \epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{ij}$ , $i,j=1,3$
$I_3$			3rd invariant of the strain tensor; $=  \epsilon_{ij} $ , $i,j=1,3$
J	Mb		The stress tensor; i.e., $\sigma_{ij}$ , $i,j=1,3$ .
$J'$	Mb		The deviatoric stress tensor; i.e., $\sigma'_{ij}$ , $i,j=1,3$ .
$J_1$	Mb		1st invariant of the stress tensor; $= 3P = \sum \sigma_{ii}$ , $i=1,3$
$J_2$	Mb <sup>2</sup>		2nd invariant of the stress tensor; $= 1/2 \sum \sigma_{ij}\sigma_{ij}$ , $i,j=1,3$
$J'_2$	Mb <sup>2</sup>	J2P	2nd invariant of the deviatoric stress tensor; $= 1/2 \sum \sigma'_{ij}\sigma'_{ij}$ , $i,j=1,3$
$J_3$	Mb <sup>3</sup>		3rd invariant of the stress tensor; $=  \sigma_{ij} $ ; $i,j=1,3$
P	Mb	P	Pressure or mean stress, $= J_1/3$
Y	Mb		Plastic yield surface, $=$ the maximum elastic ( $J'_2$ ) <sup>1/2</sup>
$Y_0$	Mb	YO	Cohesion, the yield surface at P=0
$Y_{vm}$	Mb	YVM	Maximum Y; named for Von Mises
$\beta$	Te/g	CTE	Coeffiecient of thermal expansion
$\Gamma$			$\gamma-1$ in perfect gas EOS
$\eta$		ETA	Compression; $= p/p_0$
$\mu$		EMU	Excess compression; $= \eta-1 = p/p_0 - 1$
$\epsilon$			Strain
$\epsilon_{ij}$			The ij component of the strain tensor
$\epsilon'_{ij}$			The ij component of the deviatoric strain tensor; $= \epsilon_{ij} - I_1 \delta_{ij}/3$
$\nu$			Poissons Ratio
$\rho$	g/cm <sup>3</sup>		Density of the material
$\rho_0$	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	RHOZ	Initial density of the material
$\rho_r$	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	RHOREF	Reference density of the material
$\sigma$	Mb		Stress
$\sigma_{ij}$	Mb		The ij component of the stress tensor
$\sigma'_{ij}$	Mb		The ij component of the deviatoric stress tensor; $= \sigma_{ij} - P\delta_{ij}$

During the course of writing this report, it became obvious that a number of terms in common usage appear to be somewhat loosely defined. For the purposes of this report the following conventions are assumed.

- Stresses and strains are considered positive in compression. Note, this convention is consistent with  $P$  and  $\mu$ , but generally the opposite of standard engineering usage.
- The term "Equation-of-State, EOS" is used in the narrow sense of relating the mean stress (pressure) to the density and energy. "Constitutive model" refers to the complete stress-strain relation. Unfortunately, the terms are frequently used interchangeably. EOS was commonly used by physicists to describe high temperature, high pressure states; engineers interested in the low stress behavior of materials tended to talk of constitutive behavior. Since calculations in the codes frequently require models that represent a continuum of behavior spanning pressures ranging from tensions to multi-Megabars, the distinctions between Equations of State and constitutive models have become blurred.
- Similarly, the terms, elastic, non-elastic and plastic need to be defined. We use elastic to describe incremental changes in deviators that obey Hook's law, i.e.,  $\delta\sigma = M\delta\varepsilon$ , where the modulus,  $M$ , is only linear in the increment. Any other changes to the stress tensor are non-elastic, e.g., fracture, hysteresis or phase changes. Plasticity describes only those non-elastic changes that result when deviatoric stresses try to exceed the strength of the material.
- Strains are incrementally computed from displacement and are the natural strains ( $\Delta v/v$ ), not small strain or engineering strain. Small strain ignores the cross-products in computing the volumetric strain; engineering strain relates changes in displacement to the initial rather than current positions. Differences between these definitions become significant at strains of about 5%. Transformations between the strain definitions are possible. It should be noted that, due to non-elastic effects, the differences between the various strains do not translate into similar changes in stress. In fact, small-strain codes have frequently generated accurate solutions even when material underwent extreme distortion.
- The terms 'pressure' and 'mean stress' are used interchangeably.

## SECTION 2

### GENERAL EQUATION OF STATE ALGORITHMS

CRALE, typical of finite difference, continuum mechanics codes, requires values of the complete constitutive behavior of the material in each computational cell for each cycle in order to derive a solution. The EOS models which relate the thermodynamic variables, i.e., stress and energy, to the mechanical variables, position and density and to the past history of the material provide one part of the behavior, additional algorithms are needed to complete the description.

In general, the calculation of the constitutive behavior for each cell in a CRALE solution proceeds in 5 steps, namely;

1. update the cell coordinates based on previous positions and velocities,
2. calculate the density,  $\rho$ , and specific energy,  $E$ ,
3. call the appropriate EOS module to obtain the new mean stress and elastic moduli,  $K$  and  $G$
4. if necessary, compute incremental changes in the strain tensor,  $\Delta\epsilon'_{ij}$ , and calculate an intermediate stress tensor assuming the changes are elastic,
5. test and adjust the stress tensor, as needed, based on plastic yielding, tensile failure.

A more complete description of the general methodology of steps 3 through 5 follows. Model specific differences from these algorithms are presented in the discussions of the various EOS models in Section 3.

#### 2.1 PRESSURE.

In general, CRALE assumes that the mean and deviatoric components of stress are separable. Furthermore, the mean stress is composed of two parts; a solid and a vapor component. Both components are functions of  $\rho$  and  $E$ , but the solid portion is primarily a function of density while the vapor pressure is governed by the energy per unit volume ( $\rho E$ ). The CRALE code provides the various EOS models with the current density, internal energy and a history parameter and expects the pressure, sound speed, bulk modulus and shear modulus in return. Any coupling of the pressure to the deviatoric stresses is included in the history parameter. Currently, the maximum excess compression,  $\mu_{max}$ , which the material has experienced is used as the history parameter primarily to determine the effect of hysteretic compaction on the pressure

and moduli. To minimize potential round-off errors,  $\mu$ , the excess compression is carried by the codes, rather than  $p$ .

## 2.2 ELASTIC DEVIATORIC BEHAVIOR.

For materials that support deviatoric stresses, the EOS module returns a non-zero shear modulus to the main code. The code then calculates the change in the strain tensor and computes the incremental elastic change in the deviatoric stresses by the simple Hook's law Equation;

$$\Delta\dot{\sigma}_{ij} = -2G\Delta\dot{\epsilon}_{ij} \quad (2.1)$$

The negative sign is required because, in CRALE, strains are defined as positive in tension while stresses are positive in compression. The shear modulus is calculated in the EOS each cycle and may vary with compression or pressure so that the stresses, in general, are only incrementally, linearly elastic.

## 2.3 PLASTIC YIELDING.

The CRALE codes assume that the deviatoric stresses a solid material is capable of supporting are limited by a surface in stress space which is a function of the mean stress and the sign of the third invariant of the deviatoric stress tensor,  $J'_3$  although more sophisticated surfaces such as that incorporated in the CAP<sup>4</sup> model are also possible. The surface currently used in the codes is defined by relating the maximum allowable second invariant of the deviatoric stress tensor,  $J'_2$ , and the pressure, thus;

$$\sqrt{J'_2} < F(P) = F(J_1 / 3) \quad (2.2)$$

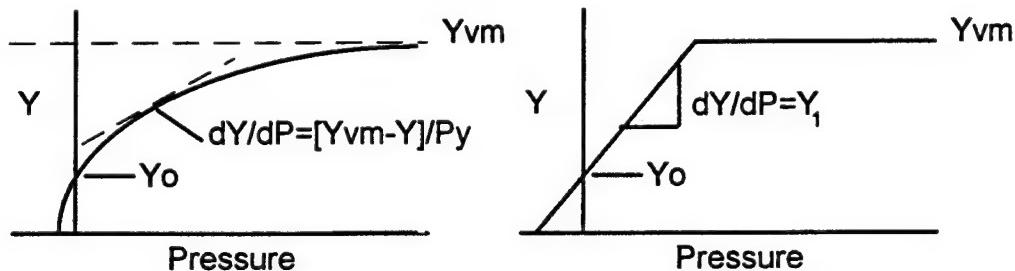
$$Y_{vm} - (Y_{vm} - Y_o) e^{-(P/P_y)} \\ F(P) = \max [Y_{vm}, Y_o + Y_1 P] \quad (2.3)$$

where  $Y_{vm}$ ,  $Y_o$  and  $P_1$  are input parameters which may depend on  $J'_3$  and whether the material is intact or fractured.

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<sup>4</sup> G.Y. Baladi, "An Effective Stress Model for Ground Motion Calculations", WES TR SL-79-7, Sept 1979

In CRALE2, the calculations of the deviatoric stress tensor are performed in subroutine STRAIN, so the EOS subroutines only set the elastic moduli and elastic yield surface parameters for the current material. The yield parameters are stored in CK(28,NE) through CK(37,NE) for all the EOS models and are illustrated in the sketch below. As shown in the figure, the yield surface is generally of the Drucker-Prager form with a von Mises limit, although strain hardening or softening of the initial yield surface may be included by setting the hardening and softening parameters (*BETAH* and *BETAS*) and the value of plastic strain (*EPYLD*) at which the material stops hardening and begins to soften. The yield surface can never harden above *YLDVM* or soften below the surface for 3-cracked material.



If  $\sqrt{J_2}$  exceeds the yield surface the code imposes a flow rule that adjusts the deviators so that  $\sqrt{J_2}$  equals  $Y$ . Two basic options exist; associated and non-associated flow . The non-associated flow simply reduces the stress deviators proportionally without changing the mean stress, i.e., along a path perpendicular to the pressure axis in the sketch and is the default condition. Associated flow (activated by setting *YFLOWR=1*) moves  $\sqrt{J_2}$  along a line perpendicular to the yield surface itself. This adjustment produces a change in the mean stress along with the change to the deviators and can generate nonphysical states.

## 2.4 FRACTURE.

The CRALE code allows material to crack under several conditions. After completing the calculation of the pressure and stress deviators assuming the material is intact, the stress tensor is rotated to obtain the three principal stresses,  $\sigma_{ii}, i=1..3$ . The code allows cracks to open in several possible ways, i.e., as a single crack, as two orthogonal in-plane cracks, as a combination of an in-plane and a hoop crack or in all directions.

To determine if a previously intact cell is cracked, each  $\sigma_i$  is compared to the tensile limit,  $\sigma_t$ . If any one principal stress is less than  $\sigma_t$  ( $\sigma_i < 0$ ), a crack is opened.

The offending stress is set to zero and the other two stresses are adjusted assuming the change is due to a change in the strain perpendicular to the  $\sigma_i$  direction. The principal angle,  $\Theta_i$ , is saved and the remaining two stresses rechecked to insure that they are still greater than  $\sigma_t$ . The amount of strain required to return the stress to zero is also stored as a crack volume (VCR1). If the stress adjustment has driven a second principal stress beyond  $\sigma_t$ , the code also sets it to zero and resets the third stress, again assuming a uniaxial strain change, and saving the adjustment as a second crack volume (VCR2). On subsequent cycles, the material volume is reduced by the sum of VCR1 and VCR2 when computing the pressure.

After a cell has cracked, the code rotates the stresses using  $\Theta_i$  as one reference angle; no shear stress is allowed parallel to this direction. Once one or two cracks have opened, the stress perpendicular to the crack is continually returned to zero and the crack volume adjusted. Upon recompression, the stress is not permitted to go positive until the crack volume has been reduced to zero.

If all three principal stresses exceed the tensile limit, the material is assumed to have shattered. In this case, all the stresses and the crack volumes are set to zero, hence the material can only support positive stresses upon recompression if the pressure is positive.

Because of its unique treatment of stress, the fracture logic is bypassed for material using the CAP model EOS.

## SECTION 3

### EOS MODELS

#### 3.1 SUBROUTINE EQST: OVERVIEW AND GENERIC INPUT.

In order to permit some flexibility in using multiple material models in a single calculation, all of the EOS routines are accessed by CRALE1, CRALE2 and their ancillary programs via calls to one main subroutine, EQST. Hence adding new models or changing the EOS I/O only requires updating EQST. The material properties for the models needed are initialized by a call to ESINIT, an entry point in EQST. After all the model data have been read in, the parameters are echoed to the output file by ESPRNT, a second entry point in EQST.

The parameters of the various EOSs are obtained by the code in several ways. In general, the code initializes the EOS parameters via a CALL to ESINIT, an entry point in subroutine EQST. ESINIT reads an initial line with the name of the material, three flags and a 48-character comment. The first flag, *NETYPE*, designates which EOS model to use; the second, *NEO*, if the input data is to be read from the data base on Tape 14; and the third, *ICNES*, the units of the EOS input parameters for this material. If the material is not available from the data base, i.e., *NEO*=0, the code proceeds to read a second line with the initial (*RHOZ*) and reference () densities, the minimum vaporization energy density (*EM*), the initial energy density (*EZ*), and the tensile limit (*ST*). Knowing which EOS to use, the code now reads the necessary additional parameters into the CK block. The number of lines of input parameters varies with each EOS, the more complicated models requiring more data. Currently, subroutines SHEL, MIX, CIST, and CAP read 40 input parameters (i.e. 5 data line with 8 numbers per line); HE only reads two additional lines, 16 variables. The parameters required by each EOS are discussed in Section 4. As shown schematically in Table 3-1 and defined in Table 3-2, data sets for up to 15 different materials can be read, in arbitrary order, for any single code run. The input file for phyllite (as echoed by ESPRNT) is included in Table 3-1 as an example for a material using the SHEL EOS model. Similar input files can be recalled from the EOSS.dat file; a list of which is provided in Table 5-8. This data base can be accessed by the codes for ease of inputting specific materials and to insure uniformity throughout the various programs.

All the EOS used by the CRALE codes and their auxiliary routines use the named COMMON blocks, /EOS1/, /EOS2/ and /EOSY/ to store and transfer the values of the parameters and the input/output quantities required for each call to the EOS. Table 3-3 lists each of these variables with its size, units, and definition. An I or O in the column labeled I/O signifies this variable is either passed into (I) or calculated and returned from (O) the EOS every call. The other quantities in the COMMON blocks remain constant for each material or for the entire problem (e.g., ATMOS).

Table 3-1. Summary of input for the EOS models.

LINE	VARIABLES / FORMATS							
1	IEOS A6	NETYPE I2	NEO I2	ICNES I2	TMATRX A6	TSOLID A6	TFLUID A6	WORDS 12A4
1a	CONV 8F10.0	(if needed)						
1b	UNITS 8A8	(if needed)						
2	RHOZ F10.0	RHOREF F10.0	ES F10.0	EZ F10.0	ST F10.0			
3	CK 1-N 8F10.0	N =40 for SHEL, CIST, MIX, CAP =16 for HE						
4	END							

```

LINE 1  PHYLL 1  an example of the input for the SHEL EOS
LINE 2  2.7800E+00 2.7800E+00 7.0000E-02 0.0000E+00 6.6700E-05
LINE 3a 4.0000E-01 8.0000E-01 2.0000E-01 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00
LINE 3b 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 7.5000E-02 0.0000E+00
LINE 3c 3.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 4.2500E+00 2.0000E-02 1.3000E-01 3.5000E+00 2.0000E+00
LINE 3d 3.0000E-01 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00
LINE 3e 8.0000E-03 5.0000E-04 2.5000E+02 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00 0.0000E+00

```

Table 3-2. EOS input variables.

VARIABLE      DEFINITIONS

<u>LINE = 1</u>	<u>FORMAT</u> = A6, I2,2x,I2,3A6,12A4	
IEOS	Name of the Equation-of-State (EOS)	
NETYPE	Number of the EOS Subroutine	
	1 - SHEL (CRT) 2 - VIC (CRT) 3 - CIST ( Modified AFWL EOS ) 4 - HE ( LLL Hi Explosive ) 5 - MCST (CRT) 6 - SCUB ( Obs SCUBED Table Lookup ) 7 - H2O Walker-Sternberg Water 8 - WAGN (Obs CRT model) 9 - CAP (WES form of the CAP EOS) 10- MIX (CRT)	
NEO	if > 0 Read EOS input for this material from Tape 14	
ICNES	if = 0     EOS data in standard code units = 1 - 8 use ICNES set of units from table for this EOS input = 9 -10 read in (lines 1a & 1b) and use special set of units for this input	
TMATRX	the matrix EOS used if INEOS=10	
TSOLID	the solid EOS used if INEOS=10	
TFLUID	the fluid EOS used if INEOS=10	
WORDS	Comment	
<u>LINE = 1a</u>	<u>FORMAT</u> = 8F10.0	Optional: read only if ICNES > 8
CONV	New set of conversion factors for EOS	
<u>LINE = 1b</u>	<u>FORMAT</u> = 8A8	Optional: read only if ICNES > 8
UNITS	Names of new units	
<u>LINE = 2</u>	<u>FORMAT</u> = 8F10.0	
RHOZ	Initial density ( $\rho_0$ ) of material	
RHOREF	Reference density ( $\rho_{ref}$ ) of material	
ES	Max energy of solid material	
EZ	Initial energy of zones	
ST	Tensile limit, $\leq 0$	
<u>LINES = 3</u>	<u>FORMAT</u> = 8F10.0	
CK 1-N	Parameters of the EOS. N varies according to the type of EOS. See Sec 4 for details of EOS input.	
<u>LINE = 4</u>	<u>FORMAT</u> = A6	
END	EOS data terminated by line with IEOS = 3hEND	

Table 3-3. General parameters used by all Equations-of-state.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
ATMOS	Mbar	Atmospheric pressure, generally set to 1 bar
BETAH	Mbar	Strain hardening parameter
BETAS	Mbar	Strain softening parameter
CK		Parameters used by the EOSs
COHC	Mbar	material cohesion in compression
COHE	Mbar	material cohesion in extension
COHES		
COHF	Mbar	cohesion of 3-cracked material
CSS	cm/s <sup>2</sup>	Sound speed of cell
DETA	—	The change in EMUL on this cycle
DMUU	—	Maximum $\mu$ of cell ( $\mu_{max}$ )
DPDE	Mb-g/Te	Derivative of P with energy
DPDMU	Mbar	Derivative of P with compression
DYDPC	DY/DP	of material in compression
DYDPE	DY/DP	of material in extension
DYDPF	DY/DP	of 3-cracked material
EFRAC	Te/g	$E - E_m)/E_m$
EM	Te/g	Set to ES(NE)
EMUL	—	Excess compression of cell
ENG	Te/g	Specific internal energy of the cell
EPSKK		
EQUATIOND		
UM		
EPLYD	—	Plastic strain where Y switches from strain hardening to softening
ES	Te/g	Vaporization energies of each EOS
EZ	Te/g	Initial energy densities of each EOS
G	Mbar	Shear modulus
GEOP	Mbar	Geostatic pressure in cell
ICNES		Allows input in units other than standard
ICR	—	Crack state
IEOS	—	
IEOSPR	—	Debug sentinel (with *DEFINE DEBUG)
NE	—	Number of the EOS for this material
P	Mbar	Pressure
PAIR	Mbar	The air pore pressure
PM	Mbar	Pressure on last cycle
PYLD	Mbar	Obsolete
RHOREF	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Reference densities for each EOS
RHOZ	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Initial densities for each EOS
ST	Mbar	Tensile strengths for each EOS
STRSS	—	
VZ	cm <sup>3</sup> /g	Reference specific vol of each EOS
YFLOWR		Flow rule sent (0=non-assoc,1=assoc)
YLDMXC	Mbar	Maximum Y in compression
YLDMXE	Mbar	Maximum Y in extension
YLDMXF	Mbar	Maximum Y for 3-cracked material

### **3.2. SPECIFIC EOS MODELS.**

The various subroutines described in this section generally calculate the mean stress or pressure (P), bulk and shear moduli (K,G) and longitudinal sound speed (CSS) for any pair of input values of density ( $\rho$ ), specific energy (E) and, for hysteretic materials, the maximum compression ( $\mu_{max}$ ). Elastic moduli are only required for materials that support deviatoric stresses and can be set to zero for gases or fluids. (If G is set to zero the code will suppress the calculation of deviatoric stresses and strains.

The parameters used by the various EOS subroutines are stored, by material, in the two-dimensional array CK(i,NE), summarized in Table 3-4, and defined in the tables accompanying the description of each model that follows. For each of the CK variables available to the specific EOSs, the mnemonic equivalent is given, followed by a Y (yes) in the INPUT column, if this CK is an input number. If the CK is modified by the subroutine after input and replaced by a new value stored in the same location, a Y appears in the MOD (modified) column; a C in this column indicates the value is derived from other input. The internal code units of the parameter are given next, followed by a short description. Parameters calculated for information only (FIO) are so labeled. These may include data which are no longer used by the code (such as PYLD) and derived numbers which may be useful (e.g., initial wave speed and porosity). Only the first 50 CK variables are echoed to the output file.

The SHEL EOS model was originally developed in the late 1960's when the scope of many finite difference code solutions was expanded to include pressures and stresses that extended from tenths of a bar to many Megabars with particular emphasis on ground media, i.e., soils and rocks. A continuous EOS model capable of including elastic and non-elastic behavior as well as the high temperature pressure-volume-energy relations was needed. Over the years, the SHEL model has evolved to include several hysteretic options, solid-solid phases and other changes needed to describe specific material behavior. Several of the other models, i.e., VIC, MCST, MIX use or are derivatives of the SHEL EOS. Hence, the SHEL EOS routine is discussed in detail in Section 3.2.1; the other model descriptions reference it as appropriate.

Table 3-4. Summary of CK block parameters of current EOS models.

EOS #	1 SHEL	2 VIC	3 CIST	4 HE	5 MCST	8 UEOS	9 CAP	10 MIX
NAME								
CK's	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	BO	CUR	C1	HEGAM	A	user specified model	AKEI	
2	BM	C1	C2	A	B		AK1	C
3	XMUO		C3	R1	EO		AK2	B
4	PTOE	P1	P1	B	ESS		AK3	GAMZ
5	A1		P2	R2	ESP		AK4	AGAM
6	BTOE	P3	P3	DETV	ALPHA		AK5	GAMMZ
7	AMU1	XMU	EPOT	AGAMM	BSQ		AK6	
8	A2	ALFA		CJP	AA		AK7	GAME
9	DMUMN	EMU3	EMU3	AGAM	BB		AKIM	GP
10	DMUMX	ALPH1	EMU2	GAMPG	GM		AK1M	TMZ
11		EMU1	EMU1		POIS		AK2M	VJ
12		EMUMX	EMUMAX		GOK		AA	VB
13		B1ELAS			DELZ		AB	AYP
14		BUR	B1				AB1	DELSP
15	STOV	DPDMU1	B2				AC	THETA
16	SWTH	DPDMUK	B3					ALFAP
17	CTE	CTE	CTE	A1	AP		AGEI	RP3
18	ENGPH	PMU2	EV	A2	BP		AG1	PCC
19	PH1	FPRL	FPRL	CUTA	EPM		AG2	EZZ
20	ZMU2	FPRU	FPRU	B1	EPP		AG3	DSA
21	PHRE1	ALLPHA		B2	DEP		AG4	SMA
22	PHRE2	PMU1		CUTB			CRO	ZJ
23	BM2	PMU2		CUTC			CR1	XJ
24	PHC	BETA					CR2	RP3SQ
25	POIS		PRL				AW	
26	FPOIS		PRU				AD	
27	GMAX	GMAX	GMAX				AD1	
28	BETAH	BETAH	BETAH		BETAH		AD2	BETAH
29	BETAS	BETAS	BETAS		BETAS		AD3	BETAS
30	EPLYLD	EPLYLD	EPLYLD		EPLYLD		AD4	EPLYLD
31	YFLOWR	YFLOWR	YFLOWR	CJMU	YFLOWR			YFLOWR
32	YLDMXF	YLDMXF	YLDMXF	CJGAM	YLDMXF			YLDMXF
33	YLDMXC	YLDMXC	YLDMXC		YLDMXC		SJMX	YLDMXC
34	COHC	COHC	COHC		COHC		CKMX	COHC
35	DYDPC	DYDPC	DYDPC		DYDPC		CKAA	DYDPC
36	YLDMXE	YLDMXE	YLDMXE		YLDMXE		LTYPE	YLDMXE
37	COHE	COHE	COHE		COHE			COHE
38	DYDPE	DYDPE	DYDPE		DYDPE			DYDPE
39	COHF	COHF	COHF		COHF			COHF
40	DYDPF	DYDPF	DYDPF		DYDPF			DYDPF
41	EMUZ						ASTART	
42	ETAZ						XSTART	
43	EMU1						FCUT	
44							TCUT	
45								
46								
47								
48								
49	VREF	VREF	VREF	VREF	VREF	VREF	VREF	VREF
50	NEOS	NEOS	NEOS	NEOS	NEOS	NEOS	NEOS	NEOS

### 3.2.1 The SHEL EOS.

#### 3.2.1.1 General.

*Given:* a state of the material defined by its current  $\rho$ ,  $\epsilon_{ij}$ ;  $E$  and some measure of the past strain path

*Find:* the pressure or mean stress,  $P$  and the deviatoric stress tensor,  $\sigma'_{ij}$

Definitions for the parameters used in SHEL are presented in Table 3-5.

The SHEL EOS proceeds as follows. Assume the pressure is composed of two terms, a solid part,  $P_s$ , which depends on compression, energy and a past history parameter and a vapor part,  $P_v$ , which is a function of  $\rho$  and  $E$ . Then;

$$P(\rho, E) = P_s(\rho, E) + P_v(\rho, E) \quad (3.1)$$

$$P_s = B_m \mu' - (B_m - B_0) \mu^* \left(1 - e^{-\mu'/\mu^*}\right) \quad (3.2)$$

$$P_v = \Gamma \rho E^* ; \quad (E > E_m) \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$\mu' = \mu + \beta E \quad (3.4)$$

$$E^* = (E - E_m)(1 - e^{-(E-E_m)/E_m}) \quad (3.5)$$

$${}^5\Gamma = \gamma - 1 = 0.6 + 0.023[\ln(\rho/E)]^2 + 0.14 \cdot \ln(\rho/E) + 0.05 \cdot \ln \rho \quad (3.6)$$

Five parameters are required to compute the pressure (Equation 3.1) in a material with no air-porosity (voids), i.e.  $\rho_0 = \rho_r$ , in addition to the reference/initial density. They are:

$E_m$  = minimum energy required to activate  $P_v$ , (TeV/g)

$B_o$  = the zero pressure bulk modulus,  $dP/d\mu$  (Gb)

$B_m$  = the maximum bulk modulus, (Gb)

$\mu^*$  = the excess compression at which the bulk modulus has increased exponentially to  $\sim [2/3 B_m + 1/3 B_o]$

$\beta$  = coefficient of thermal expansion, (g/Terg); NOTE:  $B\beta E$  is equivalent to the Gruneisen energy dependence of the solid pressure, i.e.,  $\Gamma\rho E$ .

**3.2.1.2 Hysteresis Due To Air-Filled Porosity.** For a material which contains air-filled porosity, i.e., less than 100% saturation, the pores may collapse irreversibly under compression so that the behavior of the material is path dependent. Several additional steps and a new independent variable are required to compute the pressure. In the SHEL routine, the new variable,  $\mu_{\max}$  ( $\mu_m$ ), is the maximum excess compression ever attained by the material. For a material containing air-filled void spaces, the initial density,  $\rho_0$ , is always less than the reference density, i.e.;  $\rho_0 < \rho_r$ . By convention, the excess compression,  $\mu$ , relative to  $\rho_0$  is passed to the SHEL routine. Since the SHEL EOS algorithms are based on the reference density,  $\rho_r$ , the routine transforms the  $\mu$ 's to correspond to  $\rho_r$ .

A fundamental assumption governs the pressure behavior of the porous material under loading, namely, there is a transformation in  $\mu$  to an equivalent value along the load path of the solid (void-free) material. To calculate the pressure, we first find the solid  $\mu$  equivalent to  $\mu_m$  and then obtain a modified  $\mu'$  for the current compressional state of the material to use in Equation 3.2 as follows.

*Define:*

$$\eta_z = \rho_0 / \rho_r, \quad \mu_z = \eta_z - 1 \leq 0, \quad \varepsilon_z = -\mu_z / \eta_z \quad (3.7)$$

Any excess compression,  $\mu$  relative to  $\rho_0$ , can be transformed into an equivalent  $\mu_r$  relative to  $\rho_r$ , by

$$\mu_r = \eta_z \mu + \mu_z \quad (3.8)$$

As for a nonporous solid (Equation 3.4), we again augment  $\mu$  and  $\mu_m$  by adding the thermal contribution to both;

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu'' &= \mu + \beta E \\ \mu_m'' &= \mu_m + \beta E \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

An offset parameter,  $\Delta$ , is computed next to transform the compression into the frame of the reference density;

$$\Delta = \mu_z (1 - e^{\alpha_2 \mu_m'' / \varepsilon_z}) + \mu_1 (1 - e^{-\alpha_1 \mu_m'' / \mu_1}) e^{\alpha_2 \mu_m'' / \varepsilon_z} \quad (3.10)$$

where  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  and  $\mu_1$  are additional input parameters. The first term on the right-hand side of Equation 3.10 provides a smooth convex curve starting at  $\rho=\rho_0$  which

asymptotically approaches the reference  $P-\mu$  hydrostat; the second term adds a toe to the initial loading. Physically, the first term represents the irreversible pore collapse and the breakdown of cementation bonds in the matrix, while the second term is a measure of the initial elastic response of those bonds.

$P_s$  is now computed as in Equation 3.2;

$$P_s = B_m \bar{\mu} - (B_m - B_0) \mu^* (1 - e^{-\bar{\mu}/\mu^*}) \quad (3.11)$$

where

$$\bar{\mu} = \eta_z \mu^* + \Delta \quad (3.12)$$

and

$$\mu^* = \mu^* / [\eta_z (1 - \alpha_2 e^{\alpha_2 \mu_m^* / \varepsilon_z}) + \alpha_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \mu_m^* / \mu_1}] \quad (3.13)$$

The assumption that unloading paths for partially collapsed porous media parallel the solid load-unload path has been used for many earth media, particularly when load-unload data were not available or inconsistent. Recommended load-unload paths for the porous shales provided by WES did not conform to this behavior. Unloading from peak pressures less than the elastic toe were elastic; as the peak pressure increased above the crush level so did the initial unload moduli. Thus the unloading paths appear to stiffen and fan out as the peak pressure increases. This effect was modeled by simply adjusting the effective maximum excess compression as the material unloaded, i.e., for  $\mu_{x_1} < \mu_m < \mu_{x_2}$ ,

$$\mu_m' = f\mu + (1-f)\mu_m \quad (3.14)$$

where

$$f = (\mu_m - \mu_{x_1}) / (\mu_{x_2} - \mu_{x_1}) \quad (3.15)$$

and  $\mu_{x_1}$  and  $\mu_{x_2}$  are input. Thus, for a porous solid, six additional parameters must be specified, namely;

$\rho_0$  = the initial density of the material ( $\neq p_r$ )

$\alpha_1$  = relative slope of initial loading on the elastic toe to that of the non-porous solid

- $\mu_1$  = amount of compression on loading toe  
 $\alpha_2$  = fitting parameter governing the elastic slope of the load curve while crushing out the voids  
 $\mu_{x1}$  = minimum compression to begin fanning the unload paths  
 $\mu_{x2}$  = compression where unload path parallels zero porosity load-unload curve.

**3.2.1.3 Solid-Solid Phase Change.** Many materials exhibit a solid-solid phase change under compression. Based on Hugoniot and release data for silicates, it appears that under shock loading such a change is hysteretic, i.e., on unloading the material initially remains in the higher density state and does not revert to the original state until well down the release path. Such behavior can be modeled by assuming that the phase change is a function of both compression and energy.

To compute the new solid  $P_s$ , Equation 3.2 or 3.11 is again modified by replacing the constant  $B_m$  and the excess compression,  $\mu'$  (Equation 3.4) or  $\bar{\mu}$  (Equation 3.12), by

$$B'_m \text{ and } \mu' - \Delta, \text{ or } \bar{\mu} - \Delta\rho \quad (3.16)$$

where

$$\Delta\rho = \begin{cases} 0 & \rho E \leq (\rho E)_1 \text{ (all state 1)} \\ g\mu_2 & \rho E > (\rho E)_1 \end{cases} \quad (3.17)$$

$$B'_m = \begin{cases} B_m & \rho E \leq (\rho E)_1 \text{ (all state 1)} \\ B_m + g(B_{m2} - B_m) & \rho E > (\rho E)_1 \end{cases} \quad (3.18)$$

and

$$\mu_2 = \rho_2 / \rho_r - 1,$$

$$g = \frac{1 - e^{-\alpha_3[\rho E - (\rho E)_1]}}{1 + e^{-\alpha_3[\rho E - (\rho E)_1]}} \quad (3.19)$$

and  $B_{m2}$ ,  $(\rho E)_1$ ,  $\rho_2$  and  $\alpha_3$  are material constants. Thus, four additional input parameters are required for the phase change:

$\rho_2$  = the reference density of the 2nd phase

$(\rho E)_1$  = the energy per unit volume at which the phase change begins

$\alpha_3$  = a parameter setting the rate of conversion between the phases  
 $B_{m2}$  = the maximum bulk modulus ( $d\rho/d\mu$ ) of the 2nd phase.  
 NOTE:  $B_{m2}$  is relative to  $p_r$  of the 1st phase; the modulus relative to the zero pressure density of the 2nd phase,  $p_2$ , is  $B_2 = (p_2/p_r) B_{m2}$

**3.2.1.4 Deviatoric Behavior.** The complete description of a material's stress-strain behavior requires the calculation of the deviatoric stress tensor,  $\sigma'_{ij}$ , in addition to the mean stress or pressure.

The SHEL EOS model assumes that the stress deviators depend on the strain deviators,  $\epsilon'_{ij}$ , and a yield function,  $Y$ . The stresses are calculated in two steps. First, the change in the deviators is assumed to be elastic and an incremental change is added to the previous deviators,

$$\sigma'_{ij}(n) = \sigma'_{ij}(n-1) + 2Gd\epsilon'_{ij} \quad (3.20)$$

where  $G$  is the shear modulus of the material and  $d\epsilon'_{ij}$  is the change in the  $ij$ -th component of the deviatoric strain tensor between times  $n-1$  and  $n$ . Furthermore, it is assumed the shear modulus can be derived from the current bulk modulus through Poisson's ratio and the standard elastic relation

$$2G = 3B(1-2v)/(1+v) \quad (3.21)$$

After the stresses have been updated by Equation 3.20 a check is made to see if the elastic changes are valid. The second invariant of the deviatoric stress tensor,  $J'_2$  is compared to the square of a yield function,  $Y$  which depends only on the mean stress,  $P$ . If  $J'_2$  exceeds  $Y^2$ , the material is deforming plastically and the deviators are proportionally reduced so that  $J'_2$  is equal to  $Y^2$ . For the rock media of interest, the yield function is

$$Y = Y_{vm} - (Y_{vm} - Y_0)e^{-P/P_y} \quad (3.22)$$

The four input parameters required to calculate the deviatoric stress tensor are;

- $\nu$ , Poisson's ratio
- $Y_{vm}$ , the limiting yield strength (kb)
- $Y_o$ , the yield strength at zero pressure (kb)
- $P_y$  the pressure at which the yield function  $\sim(2/3 Y_{vm} + 1/3 Y_o)$ , (kb)

Table 3-5. Equation-of-state parameters for SHEL (EOS 1).

<u>Value</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CK Location</u>	<u>Comments / Definition</u>
$\rho_0$	g/cc	RHOZ		Initial density
$\rho_r$	g/cc	RHOREF		Reference density
$E_s$	Terg/g	ES		Min energy for $P_v$
$B_0$	Mb	BO		Initial bulk modulus
$B_m$	Mb	BM		Maximum bulk modulus
$\mu^*$	—	XMU		Rate of change of B
$\mu_1$	—			End of elastic toe
$\alpha_1$	—			Rate of increase of B on elastic toe
$\alpha_2$	—			Rate of increase of B during pore collapse
$\mu_{x1}$	—			Start of unload path fan
$\mu_{x2}$	—			End of unload path fan
$\rho_2$	g/cc			Ref density of higher density phase
$(\rho E)_1$	Te/cc			Min E/V for solid in 2nd phase
$B_{m2}$	Mb			Max B of 2nd phase solid
$\alpha_3$	—			Rate for solid-solid phase change
$V_v$	%			Porosity (total void volume)
$\beta$	g/Terg	CTE		Thermal expansion coef.
$\nu$	—			Poisson's ratio
$Y_{vm}$	Mb			Von Mises yield limit
$Y_o$	Mb			Cohesion
$P_y$	Mb			Coef. in Rate of increase in Y with P

### 3.2.2 VIC.

Table 3-6. Equation-of-state parameters for VIC (EOS 2).

<u>CK</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>J/M</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
1	A		--	$\gamma$ -1 of vapor phase
2	B		--	Coef of 2nd vapor term
3	EO		Te/g	Parameter in vapor term
4	ESS		Te/g	Energy of incipient vaporization
5	ESP		Te/g	Energy of complete vaporization
6	ALPHA		--	Exponential decay coef
7	BETA		--	Exponential decay coef
8	AA		Mbar	Bulk modulus at zero P
9	BB		Mbar	Coefficient of $\mu^2$ term
10	GM		Mbar	Max Shear modulus
11	POIS		--	Poisson's Ratio, $\gamma$
12	GOK		--	$G/K [=1.5(1-2v)/(1+v)]$
13	DELE		--	$1/(ESP-ESS)$
14-16				
17	AP		Mbar	AA after phase change
18	BP		Mbar	BB after phase change
19	EPM		Te/g	Min. E for solid-solid phase change
20	EPP		Te/g	Max. E for solid-solid phase change
21	DEP		--	$\rightarrow$ of phase change
22-27				
28	BETAH		--	Rate of hardening of Y
29	BETAS		--	Rate of softening of Y
30	EPYLD		--	Plastic $\mu$ where hardening ends
31	YFLOWR		--	Flow rule sentinel (0=non-assoc., 1= assoc.)
32	YLDMXF		Mbar	Von Mises limit if fractured (def=YLDMXC)
33	YLDMXC		Mbar	Von Mises yield limit, ( $J_3' > 0$ )
34	COHC		Mbar	Cohesion of competent material ( $J_3' > 0$ )
35	DYDPC		--	$dY/dP$ in compression ( $J_3' > 0$ )
36	YLDMXE		Mbar	$Y_{max}$ in extension ( $J_3'$ )
37	COHE		Mbar	Cohesion in extension ( $J_3'$ )
38	DYDPE		--	$dY/dP$ in extension ( $J_3'$ )
39	COHF		Mbar	Cohesion of 3-cracked material (def=COHC)
40	DYDPF		--	$dY/dP$ after 3-cracks (def=DYDPC)
41-48				
49	VREF		$cm^3/g$	$1/RHOREF$
50	NEOS		2--	EOS # for VIC

### 3.2.3 CIST.

Subroutine CIST is a relatively simple EOS developed at the AFWL<sup>5</sup> to model the results of Cylindrical In-Situ Tests (CIST) field data. It has been used for both low and high stress calculations, such as those in Reference 12. The current CRALE version uses the AFWL model for the pressure-density relation, but calculates the energy dependence in the same way as the SHEL EOS. Low pressure loading and unloading occur along straight line segments determined by the sets of input wave speeds, C1, C2, C3, pressure limits, P1, P2, P3, and Poisson's ratios PRL and PRU. For pressures greater than P3, the routine uses a quadratic similar to the SHEL EOS, i.e.,

$$P = P_3 + B_1(\mu - \mu_3) + B_{sq}(\mu - \mu_3)^2 \quad (3.23)$$

At high energy densities, an additional term is added to the pressure. This term is calculated in the same way as in subroutine SHEL (Equations 3.1 through 3.4).

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<sup>5</sup> AFWL ref

Table 3-7. Equation-of-state parameters for CIST (EOS 3).

<u>CK</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>I/M</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
1	C1	Y	cm/ms	Unload and initial load wave speed
2	C2	Y	cm/ms	2nd loading wave speed
3	C3	Y	cm/ms	3rd loading wave speed
4	P1	Y	Mbar	P where C changes from C1 to C2
5	P2	Y	Mbar	P where C changes from C2 to C3
6	P3	Y	Mbar	P where load/unload curves merge
7	BSQ	Y	Mbar	Coef. of $\mu$ in high pressure fit
8	ALFA	Y		Controls slope of unloading heel
9	EMU3	Y	--	$\mu$ where load/unload curves merge
10	EMU2	Y	--	$\mu$ at P2
11	EMU1	Y	--	$\mu$ at P1
12	EMUMX	Y	--	$\mu$ at P=0 along max unload curve
13	B1F	M		Ratio of initial K to B1 (def=1.)
14	B1	Y	Mbar	dP/d $\mu$ corresponding to C1
15	B2	Y	Mbar	dP/d $\mu$ corresponding to C2
16	B3	Y	Mbar	dP/d $\mu$ corresponding to C3
17	CTE	Y	g/Te	$\beta$ , the Coefficient of thermal expansion
18	EV	Y	Te/g	Min. vaporization energy (> ES)
19	FPRL	Y	--	$f_L = 1.5(1-2v_L)/(1+v_L) = G/K$ [loading]
20	FPRU	Y	--	$f_U = 1.5(1-2v_U)/(1+v_U) = G/K$ [unloading]
21-22				
23	BETA	Y		Controls break on unloading for heel
24				
25	PRL	Y	--	Loading Poisson's ratio, $v_L$
26	PRU	Y	--	Unloading Poisson's ratio, $v_U$
27	GMAX	Y	Mbar	Maximum shear modulus
28	BETAH		--	Rate of hardening of Y
29	BETAS		--	Rate of softening of Y
30	EPLYD		--	Plastic $\mu$ where hardening ends
31	YFLOWR			Flow rule sentinel (0=non-assoc., 1= assoc.)
32	YLDMXF		Mbar	Von Mises limit if fractured (def=YLDMXC)
33	YLDMXC		Mbar	Von Mises yield limit, ( $J_3' > 0$ )
34	COHC		Mbar	Cohesion of competent material ( $J_3' > 0$ )
35	DYDPC		--	$dY/dP$ in compression ( $J_3' > 0$ )
36	YLDMXE		Mbar	$Y_{max}$ in extension ( $J_3' < 0$ )
37	COHE		Mbar	Cohesion in extension ( $J_3' < 0$ )
38	DYDPE		--	$dY/dP$ in extension ( $J_3' < 0$ )
39	COHF		Mbar	Cohesion of 3-cracked material (def=COHC)
40	DYDPF		--	$dY/dP$ after 3-cracks (def=DYDPC)
41-48				
49	VREF	Y	cm <sup>3</sup> /g	1/RHOREF
50	NEOS	Y	3	the material uses the CIST EOS

### 3.2.4 HE.

A model for High Explosives, air, simple gases or mixtures of HE and air.

HE is a combination of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) JWL<sup>6</sup> model for high explosives and an AFWL<sup>7</sup> variable-gamma or constant-gamma, perfect-gas model of air. For HE, the JWL model calculates pressure as the sum of three terms, a gamma-law gas plus two terms which decay exponentially with increasing volume; namely;

$$P = A * (1 - \omega / R_1 v) e^{-R_1 v} + B * (1 - \omega / R_2 v) e^{-R_2 v} + \omega p E \quad (3.24)$$

Values of the JWL parameters for several typical HEs are given in Table 3-8 and defined in Table 3-9. The input data for the JWL model are stored in CK 1-8. Note the input units for  $E_0$ , the initial explosive energy [CK(7)] are Te/cc rather than the code units of Te/gm. This choice was made to retain consistency with general usage. If CK1 is 0., the material is assumed to be air or a perfect gas; Equation. 3.24 is skipped and the air or perfect gas algorithm is used.

The release adiabat for TNT, shown in Figure 3-1, illustrates the effect on the total pressure of each term on the right-hand side (rhs) of Equation 3.24. Both the first (A-term) and second (B-term) parts of the rhs of Equation 3.24 decay very rapidly as the HE products expand. As shown in Figure 3-1, both terms become insignificant relative to  $\omega p E$  at volumes greater than about 5 cc/g, well above the densities usually attained in air or similar gases. Hence at large volumes the JWL model reduces to a simple, constant- $\gamma$  law gas, where  $\omega = \gamma - 1$ . Because many problems of interest involve HE explosions in air, modeled as a variable- $\gamma$  gas, the JWL model has been modified so that at large volumes the effective  $\gamma$  transitions from the JWL value to that calculated by the AFWL algorithms.

The transition from the JWL gamma to that of air begins at the density where the B-term is less than  $PCUT$ , currently set to  $10^{-3}$  bars, i.e.:

$$\rho_b = R_2 p_0 / \log_e [PCUT/B] \quad (3.25)$$

---

<sup>6</sup> LLL HE reference

<sup>7</sup> AFWL ref for air EOS

and and is equal to the air  $\gamma$  for densities less than or equal to .01 g/cc, about a factor of ten greater than ambient air. A linear interpolation in density is used to go smoothly from one  $\omega$  to the other. By allowing  $\omega$  to vary as a function of the gas density, a single EOS may be used for pure HE, pure air, or a mixture of the two. This is convenient when calculating an HE explosion in air since the boundary between the two materials may then be treated as non-Lagrangian.

If  $AGAM$  is set to zero, the routine assumes the material is pure explosive; if  $AGAM$  is greater than zero, the material will be calculated either as pure air [ $HEGAM = 0$ ] or a mixture of explosive and air ( $HEGAM > 0$ ). If  $AGAM$  is not zero, EOS HE will use the AFWL variable gamma model for the gas. To model a constant gamma-law gas, set  $AGAM$  to 1.,  $HEGAM$  to 0., and  $GAMPG$  to the desired value of  $\gamma-1$ .

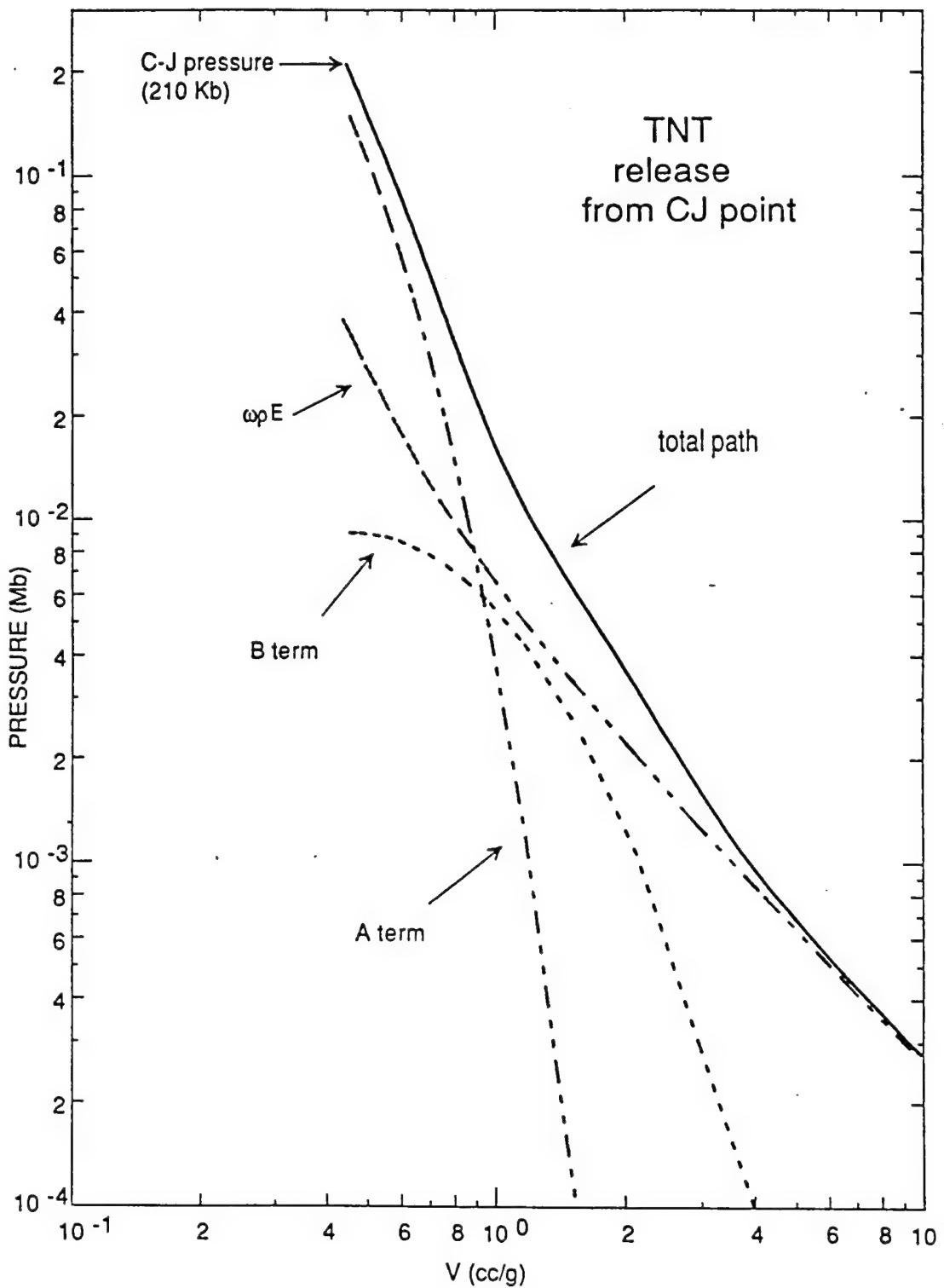


Figure 3-1. Release Path from the CJ point of TNT showing the contributions of the three terms in the JWL EOS.

Table 3-8. JWL parameters for some common high explosives.

HE type	$\rho_0$ g/cc	$P_{CJ}$ kb	$E_0$ TeV/cc	D cm/ $\mu$ s	$\omega$ ( $\gamma-1$ )	A Mb	R1 Mb	B Mb	R2
TNT	1.63	210	.06	.693	.35	3.738	4.15	.03747	0.90
NM	1.128	125	.051	.628	.30	2.092	4.4	.05689	1.2
NM1	1.139	125	.050	.6187	.27	1.922	4.3	.0631	1.3
ANFO	0.82	55	.0315	.455	.31	0.4716	3.7	.009536	0.95
PETN	1.77	335	.101	.83	.25	6.17	4.4	.16926	1.2
9404	1.84	370	.102	.88	.25	8.545	4.6	.20493	1.35

Table 3-9. Equation-of-state parameters for HE (EOS 4).

CK	VALUE	I/M	UNITS	DEFINITION
1	HEGAM	I		$\omega = \gamma-1$ for High Explosive
2	A	I	Mb	parameters of the
3	R1	I		J-W-L (LLL) equation
4	B	I	Mb	of state, Equation 3.24
5	R2	I		(set $\omega = 0$ for EOS of air)
6	DETV	I	cm/ $\mu$ s	Detonation velocity
7	EPOT	I	TeV/cm <sup>3</sup>	Potential energy released on detonation (divide by $\rho_0$ to get specific energy, EZ)
8	CJP	I	Mbar	Chapman-Jouguet Pressure
9	AGAM	I		= 0 for HE only; = 1 for air or mix of air-HE
10	GAMPG	I		if $\omega = 0$ , value of $\gamma-1$ for perfect gas not used
11-16				
17	-A1	M	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Coef. of $\rho$ in A term, Equation 3.24
18	A2	M	cm <sup>3</sup> /g	HEGAM/A1
19	CUTA	M	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	-A1/LOG(10 <sup>-9</sup> /A)
20	B1	M	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Coef. of $\rho$ in B term, Equation 3.24
21	B2	M	cm <sup>3</sup> /g	HEGAM/B1
22	CUTB	M	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	-B1/LOG(10 <sup>-9</sup> /B)
23	CUTC	M	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	.01, lower density limit for HE / air mixture not used
24-30				
31	CJMU	M		excess compression, $\mu$ , at CJ point
32	CJGAM	M		effective $\gamma-1$ at CJ point
33-48				not used
49	VREF	M	cm <sup>3</sup> /gm	1/RHOREF
50	NEOS	M	4.	- the material uses the HE EOS

### **3.2.5 MCST.**

A multi-segmented "stick" model based on the CIST model has been constructed, primarily to fit the behavior of the Socorro plaster sand used in numerous tests at the DNA PHETS site at White Sands. The model is quite flexible and is also used to model concrete. For details contact Jim Rocco at the TRT in Albuquerque.

### **3.2.6 SCUB.**

This module is currently inactive. It has served in the past as the location for the table lookup routines provided by SCUBED for material models used in their early time cratering calculations in several DNA programs, e.g., Benchmark Cratering and MISTY ECHO. Since SCUBEDs EOS models are also dynamic, it is recommended that they be contacted for their current model if it is to be used in CRALE or EQS calculations.

### **3.2.7 H<sub>2</sub>O.**

H<sub>2</sub>O contains the SAIC 1983 model for water. This model was incorporated to compare with others and is not recommended for use without further study.

### **3.2.8 UEOS.**

UEOS is an empty routine included to provide the hooks by which users may easily incorporate their own EOS model into CRALE.

### 3.2.9 CAP.

The CAP EOS currently in use in CRALE was developed by Dr. George Baladi while at the Waterways Experiment Station (WES). It is a strain dependent model in that the complete stress tensor is updated each cycle based on the current stress state and the incremental change in strain. The model also calculates the shear modulus, G, at the average strains rather than using an initial or final value as is required when G is a function of P. A problem with previous CAP models was their sensitivity to step size. Baladi's model reduced this condition by using the average moduli on each cycle.

Table 3-10. Equation-of-state parameters for CAP (EOS 9).

<u>CK</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>Y/M</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
1	AKEI	Y	MPa	Used to calculate K
2	AK1	Y	"	" " " "
3	AK2	Y	"	" " " "
4	AK3	Y	"	" " " "
5	AK4	Y	"	" " " "
6	AK5	Y	"	" " " "
7	AK6	Y	"	" " " "
8	AK7	Y	"	" " " "
9	AKIM	Y		Used for pore pressure K
10	AK1M	Y	"	" " " "
11	AK2M	Y	"	" " " "
12	AA	Y		Maximum Yield stress
13	AB	Y		Coef in exp change of Y
14	AB1	Y	"	" " " " " "
15	AC	Y		Cohesion = AA-CC
17	AGEI	Y		Used to calc G (Shear Mod)
18	AG1	Y	"	" " " " " "
19	AG2	Y	"	" " " " " "
20	AG3	Y	"	" " " " " "
21	AG4	Y	"	" " " " " "
22	CRO	Y		Cap parameter
23	CR1	Y	"	" "
24	CR2	Y	"	" "
25	AW	Y		Maximum hysteretic strain
26	AD	Y		Used to calc hysteretic strain
27	AD1	Y	"	" " " " "
28	AD2	Y	"	" " " " "
29	AD3	Y	"	" " " " "
30	AD4	Y	"	" " " " "
33	SJMX	Y		Pressure switch to hi-P EOS
34	CKMX	Y		Maximum bulk modulus
35	CKAA	Y		exp rate of increase to CKmx
36	LTYPE	Y		=1, cap retracts; =2, fixed
41	ASTART			Initial position of L
42	XSTART			Initial Position of X
43	FCUT			Max Tensile pressure
44	TCUT			Tensile cutoff

### 3.2.10 MIX.

Table 3-11. Equation-of-state parameters for MIX (EOS 10). (Table to be included in next issue of manual)

### 3.2.11 Others.

Over the years of using AFTON and CRALE a number of EOS models have been incorporated in various PL's. Several may still be included on the current PL, but their use would require some preliminary testing to insure that they still are operational. They are included here for completeness.

3.2.11.1 TILL. TILL is a modified version of the TILLOTSON EOS<sup>8</sup>. This EOS was derived originally for very high pressures in metals. For densities greater than the initial RHOZ, the pressure is calculated as

$$P = A\mu + B\mu^2 + \left[ a + b / (E/E_0\eta^2 + 1) \right] \rho E \quad (3.26)$$

If a Poisson's ratio (POIS) and nonzero value of Gm, and the maximum allowable shear modulus are specified, TILL will return the elastic moduli to STRAIN so deviatoric stresses may be computed. The TILL EOS will not, however, treat hysteretic or plastic materials. Although it has been used for rocks, the low stress regime ( CIST).

3.2.11.2 GRAY. The GRAY<sup>9</sup> EOS is a version of the routine developed by LLNL for metals. It does not have deviatoric components and may give erroneous results at very high pressures.

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<sup>8</sup> J. Tillotson, "Metallic Equations of State for Hypervelocity Impact", GA-3216, General Atomic, July 1962.

<sup>9</sup> E.B. Royce, "GRAY, A Three-Phase Equation of State for Metals", UCRL-51121, LLL, Sept. 1971.

## SECTION 4

### EQS – THE EQUATION OF STATE DRIVER

#### 4.1 OVERVIEW.

EQS is a stand-alone program designed to exercise the EOS models described in the previous sections that are used in the 1- and 2-D CRALE codes. The program has a number of options for both specific and arbitrary stress-strain paths and generates plots for easy comparisons with various types of material properties data.

An important feature of EQS is its conformity with the CRALE codes. Input data for the various EOS models are read using EQST, the same routine called by CRALE1 and CRALE2. The major subroutines in EQS generate the desired stress-strain paths by first setting up an axisymmetric unit cell in the 2D code, prescribing the appropriate motions of that cell's corners, and then calling the CRALE2 subroutine STRAIN to calculate the incremental strains and resulting stresses. Thus, once a model has been checked out with the driver, the same behavior should be followed in the 1D and 2D codes. (However, note that since EQS only exercises a single j,k cell in a pseudo-2D CRALE grid, subtle errors in setting local variables could still occur in the FD codes.)

The current EQS program stores up to 200 complete sets of stress-strain data ( $\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $p$ ,  $E$ , moduli, speeds, etc.) for each Hugoniot, release adiabat or strain path generated by HUG, REL, PATH or FLIP and experimental data ( $\sigma$ ,  $p$ ,  $U_p$ ,  $U_s$ ,  $E$ ) for each call to EXP or EQN. Each data set is identified by a line number [LINES] and is referred to as such when needed by subsequent calls to other routines. After the data sets have been produced, selecting the PLOT option provides the flexibility to overlay data for different EOS's and/or the experimental Hugoniot data or fit on a single plot. The data may also be written to an output file for further analysis by other programs.

## 4.2 CODE MODULES.

### 4.2.1 EQS, the Main Program.

The main program, EQS, serves as the interface between the user and the various routines that generate the data sets and plots. The basic flow of the EQS program is illustrated by the schematic flowchart in Figure 4-1; the input file required to run EQS is summarized in Table 4-1. Details of the input as used by each subroutine are described in the subsections detailing that routine. EQS is quite fast, typically completing a run in under 30 seconds on a 486 PC. Hence, the remainder of this section assumes the operations occur on a PC. The code will run in batch mode on the DNA workstations and CRAY computers with only minor differences.

EQS begins by calls to several subroutines that initialize the run. The first call to **OPNFIL**, opens the appropriate I/O and data files. Currently the various files that may be required during execution are;

Unit No.	PC File Name	Purpose
2	'name'.ZTA	contains the plot output
3	EOSS.DAT	A data base of specific material EOS input
5	'name'.INP	The input file read by EQS
6	'name'.OUT	The standard output file
10	HUGROCK.DAT	Experimental Shock data for rocks, grouts, H <sub>2</sub> O
11	HUGMET.DAT	Experimental Shock data for metals, plastics, etc.
12	RELAD.TXT	Release Adiabat data from SNL Hugoniot points
14	USUP.DAT	Data base of fits to U <sub>s</sub> -U <sub>0</sub> on the Hugoniot.

where 'name' implies a file name supplied by the user.

EQS obtains its operating instructions from an ASCII input stream constructed by the user as a *name.inp* file. Line 1 of the input (see Table 4.1) includes a user ID (**PLTNAM**), a switch (**ICNV**<sup>1</sup>) to set the I/O units (default = Mb-g-μs) and controls for including a logo on the plot output (**NLOGO,XLPLT,YLPLT,SIZEL**). The code

<sup>1</sup> Although the ICNV parameter may be used to set the I/O units, some output, particularly when printed using the 'F-type format, remain in code units (Mb-g-μs). Wave speeds and moduli in HUG, for example, are printed in code units, i.e., cm/μs and Mb.

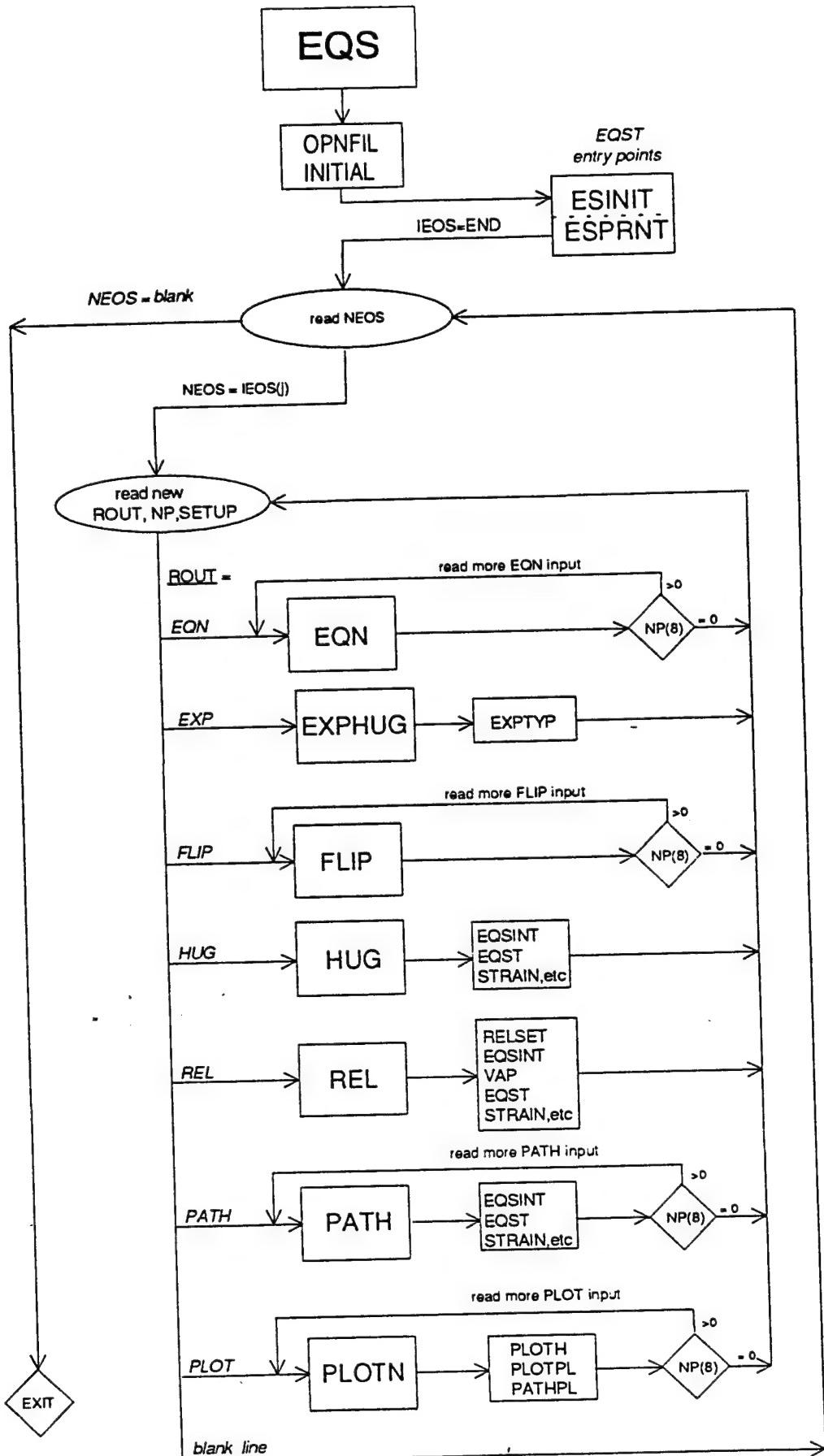


Figure 4-1. Flowchart of EQS, the equation of state driver routine.

continues with a call to **INITIAL**, a general CRALE routine that initializes parameters, such as  $\pi$  and the I/O units to be used in the run. Although eight sets of units are available, if **/CNV** is set to 9 or 10, **INITIAL** will read in two lines containing the desired conversion factors from code to I/O units and corresponding names. While the code uses a consistent set of units in its calculations, these I/O units may be completely arbitrary. The CRALE utilities library contains a routine to draw the TRT logo. Other logos can be added to the library and then placed on EQS plots by setting **NLOGO** greater than zero. **XLOGO**, **YLOGO** and **SIZEL** can be set to position the logo and adjust its size from the defaults.

Table 4-1. Summary of the input to EQS.

<b><u>line 1</u></b>	FORMAT (A4, 2I2, 12X, 3F5.0)
PLTNAM	4 Character ID for plots
ICNV	Specifies I/O units; default is Mb-gm- $\mu$ s
NLOGO	0= omit logo from plots; 1=plot TRT logo; 2=?
XLOGO	X position of logo on page, {def= left edge of page}
YLOGO	Y position of logo on page, {def= 2' from top of page}
SIZEL	Size of logo, {def=.5"}
<b><u>line 2</u></b>	EOS data input; see Section 2.5
<b><u>line 3</u></b>	FORMAT (A8, 2X, 18A4)
NEOS	Name of EOS to be exercised; blank terminates the run. 'DATA' may be used for NEOS for calls to PLOT, EQN or EXP.
TITLE	Title for succeeding print and plot output
<b><u>line 4</u></b>	FORMAT ( A4, 8I2, 12F5.0) see Table 4.2
ROUT	Name of EQS subroutine to be exercised
NP	8 integer parameters for the various subroutines
SETUP	Up to 12 floating point parameters for the various subroutines
<b><u>line 5</u></b>	Additional data lines read in EQN or PATH

At this point EQS is ready to process the user input. The program continues with calls to two entry points in the **EQST** subroutine, **ESINIT** which reads in the parameters of the EOS models required for the run (lines 2) and **ESPRNT** which echoes them to the *name.out* file. **ESINIT** will read data for up to 15 different materials, each uniquely identified by name [**IFOS(i)**]. (At least one material model must be read.) The **EQST** input was discussed in Section 3.1 and is summarized in Tables 3-1 and 3-2.

After the material models are read, EQS can finally cycle through the sets of user requests for information. Each set of input data begins with line 3 containing the name of the material (**NEOS**) to be acted on and an optional title (**TITLE**) for print and plot output. The code checks to be sure the material requested was one of the EOS models read in. (The word DATA will also be accepted as a valid NEOS to process the experimental data base.) If the requested NEOS is not available, the code prints an error message and aborts. For a valid NEOS, EQS reads the input on line 4 containing a router (**ROUT**), and as many as 8 integer (**NP**) and 12 floating point (**SETUP**) parameters.

**ROUT** determines which subroutines to activate and NP and SETUP activate the various options and set the parameters required by that routine as summarized in Table 4-2. Several of the subroutines (e.g., **EQN**, **PATH**) may ask for additional input, line 5, which is read in next. The formats for these data are included in the subsections describing those routines. After completing the desired operations, the code loops back to read another line 4 and performs the next request. A blank line 4, i.e., **ROUT=' '**, causes the code to loop back to read another line 3 with the next material model to process. The end of the run is signaled by a blank line 3, i.e., **NEOS=' '**; the code closes all open files and terminates. The current choices for **ROUT** are;

<u>ROUT</u>	<u>Routine</u>	<u>Sect</u>	<u>Function</u>
<b>EQN</b>	<b>EQN</b>	4.2.2	generate the Hugoniot data set using $U_s-U_d$ or $P-U_d$ relation from least-squares fit to EXP data set or database
<b>EXP</b>	<b>EXPHUG</b>	4.2.3	Retrieve experimental Hugoniot and release adiabats from the DNA shock database
<b>FLIP</b>	<b>FLIP</b>	4.2.4	Flip and translate Hugoniots to get shock interactions and BCFs <sup>2</sup>
<b>HUG</b>	<b>HUG</b>	4.2.5	Generate principal Hugoniot for selected EOS model
<b>PATH</b>	<b>PATH</b>	4.2.7	Generate $\sigma_{ij}$ vs $\epsilon_{ij}$ for arbitrary stress- or strain-driven paths
<b>PLOT</b>	<b>PLOTN</b>	4.2.8	Plot previously data sets in several standard forms
<b>REL</b>	<b>REL</b>	4.2.6	Generate release adiabats from points along the last Hugoniot or exercise model for specific $\mu, E$ pairs.
blank			Close files and terminate run

A more complete description of the NP and SETUP input parameters is included in the discussion of the individual routines, Section 4.2.2 through 4.2.8.

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<sup>2</sup> Borehole Correction Factors

Table 4-2. Parameters on line 4 of EQS input.

ROUT (A4)	NP (8I2 )								SETUP (12F5.0)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	
EXP	LINE	LEX	iHEL						EDIT1	RHOMIN	RHOMAX				
EQN	LINE	0,1	LINEQ						NPP	RHO0	UMN	UMX			
		2,3							ENUM	AUT	C1	C2	C3	UWMIN PMAX	
		4								RHO0					
FLIP	LINE	L1	--	0,1					NPP	U(i) or P(I), i=1,12					
				2						U(i) & P(j), i=1,6					
HUG	LINE	L2	--						P2MIN	P2MAX	PINC				
									PUP	YVEL	GSY				
REL	--	0	E-iter	P <sub>H</sub>					PTOP	PSAV2	PSAV3	PSAV4	PSAV5	PSAV6	
		1,2							μ	ENG	σ'				
PATH	LINE	3							ENG	CTE					
PLOT	LINE	2	lin/log	L TYP P vs ρ,η,ε,V	HUG: hydrost EXP: ref list	line type	COLOR	NPP	PLXL	PLYL	PLXMN	PLYMN	PLYMX	PLYMN	PLYMX
		3													
		4													
		5													
		6													
		>10													

#### 4.2.2 EQN.

For ROUT=EQN, subroutine EQN is selected to produce a Hugoniot derived either by fitting a previous data set either 1) generated by EXPHUG [NP(2)=≤1] or 2) from input of the coefficients of a quadratic fit to Us-Up [NP(2)=2] or P-Up [NP(2)=3] curves or 3) from a fit stored in the Us-Up DNA data base on Unit 14 [NP(2)=4]. The Input to EQN, summarized in Table 4.2, is as follows;

##### NP

- 1 LINE User Reference Number of data set for plotting, etc
- 2 IEQ = 0, 1; obtain least squares fit (LSF) of Us-Up data for line NP(3)
  - 2; generate Hugoniot from LSF to Us-Up input
  - 3; " " " " " P-Up input
- 4; read Us-Up fit from USUP.dat data base (Unit 14)
- 3 LIN identifier of previous data set to be fit, needed if NP[2] ≤ 1
- 8 NPP if > 0, line is segmented, read additional data (line 5) see below

for NP[2] ≤ 1 get least squares fit for LIN; generate Hugoniot data set

##### SETUP

- 1 RHOO Initial density, only J=1 is needed
  - 2 UMN Minimum Up on segment
  - 3 UMX Maximum Up on segment
- if NPP > 0; read in one additional line (1X, F9.0, 7F10.0) with UMX(i), i=1,8

for NP[2] = 2, 3 read in Us-U<sub>p</sub> or P-U<sub>p</sub> relation and generate data set

##### SETUP

- i = 1 RHOO Initial density, only input for J=1 is needed
  - 2-4 Ci where  $\Phi = C_0 + C_1 U_p + C_2 U_p^2$  and  
 $\Phi = U_s$  if NP[1]=2; P if NP[1]=3.
  - 5 UPMIN Minimum Up on segment {0.0001 cm/μs}
  - 6 PMAX Maximum U<sub>p</sub> or P on segment if NP(1)=2 or 3 {50 Mb}
- if NPP > 0; read additional lines (I1, F9.0, 5F10.0) containing  
NPP,C1,C2,C3,UPMIN,PMAX until NPP=0.

for NP[2] = 4 read in Us-U<sub>p</sub> from data base on Tape 14

##### SETUP

- 1 ENUM Material number in data base (See Table 5-3.)
- 2 IAUT Author ID
- 3 RHOO Initial density

NP[2]≤1: EQN finds the data set corresponding to LIN=NP[3] and does a least squares fit to find the linear  $U_s-U_p$  relation,

$$U_s = C_0 + sU_p \quad (4.1)$$

and the standard deviation,  $\sigma$ , of the fit. The  $U_s-U_p$  data may be fit in up to 8 intervals. If NPP ≠ 0, EQN reads a line of data (8F10.0) containing the UMX of each interval [The UMX of each interval is the default UMN for the next, the initial UMN=SETUP(2).] The routine generates and saves the full set of Hugoniot parameters, including  $dP/d\mu$  (defined as  $[dP/dU_p]/[d\mu/dU_p]$ ). The output includes a comparison of the shock P and Us calculated by the fit with those in the data set used for the fit. EQN then removes all data that are outside the  $\pm 3\sigma$  bounds of the fit and refits the remaining points. This fit is not saved but a printout comparing it to the data is also generated.

NP[2]=2 Or 3: As an alternative, EQN will generate a complete set of Hugoniot data from a linear or quadratic fit for either  $U_s-U_p$  (NP[2]=2) or  $P-U_p$  (NP[2]=3). Either of these fits, again, may be comprised of up to 10 segments. The initial density, SETUP [1], and the three coefficients of the fit, SETUP[2-4], are input along with the ends of the fit and the geometric increment ( $\Delta U$ ) in  $U_p$ . (Defaults are Umin=.0001,  $\Delta U=1.1$ . The code tests on PMX so if Umax is not input, it defaults to PMX=50 kb.)

NP[2]=4: Because the shock data appear to be consistent with a piecewise linear  $U_s-U_p$  relationship, many experimenters have generated such fits and several EOS models use these  $U_s-U_p$  fits to obtain the Hugoniot. CRT has built a data base of the fits that can be used to generate data sets for comparison with other models or data. Setting NP[2]=4 will cause EQN to search the  $U_s-U_p$  data base for the fit corresponding to an ID number (ENUM=SETUP[1]), Author (IAUT=SETUP[2]) and initial density (RHOO=SETUP[3]). After finding the coefficients of the  $U_s-U_p$  fit requested, EQN generates the complete Hugoniot data set as above.

#### 4.2.3 EXPHUG.

For ROUT=EXP, subroutine EXPHUG is selected to process experimental Hugoniot and release data from the DNA EOS data base. Input to EXPHUG is summarized as follows;

##### NP

- 1 LINE Reference number of data for plotting or other routines
- 2 LEX if  $\neq 0$ ; generate a subset of data from a previous data set denoted by NP(1)
- 3 iHEL if  $= 0$ ; ignore Hugoniot Elastic Limit (HEL) input
  - 1; use HEL input where available for each author
  - 2; use HEL input for ALL subsequent data

##### SETUP

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 1 EDIT1 | Number of experimental Hugoniot data set<br>if EDIT1 > 100, data on Unit 10 (Rocks,grout,H <sub>2</sub> O)<br>if " < 100, data on Unit 11 (Metals, elements) |
| 2 RHOMN | Minimum initial p to be included in data set {0.}  |
| 3 RHOMX | Maximum initial p to be included in data set {100.}  |

For NP[2]=0 HUGEXP reads data from the files containing the shock and release data bases and calculates the complete set of Hugoniot parameters, i.e., P, p, U<sub>s</sub>, U<sub>p</sub>, and E. The routine searches the appropriate data base corresponding to the material number EDIT1 {SETUP[1]). Only points with initial densities between input limits RHOMN and RHOMX (SETUP[2 and 3]) are stored for future plotting. If the limits are not specified, all the data for the selected material are included.

The principal Hugoniot for most materials is not a single shock wave over the entire range of pressures of interest. The stress at which the material can no longer support the elastic deviators, solid-solid or solid-fluid phase changes and other dynamic processes (e.g., pore collapse) may cause a decomposition of the Hugoniot into several waves, a precursor whose pressure is referred to as the Hugoniot elastic limit (HEL) and the main shock<sup>3</sup>. Since the precursor may be due to a phase change or other process, HEL may be a misnomer, however, it is used to describe the precursor stress regardless of its cause. The precursor is distinguished by the fact that it travels

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<sup>3</sup> It is even possible to decompose a shock into more than 2 waves. The waveforms in the marble in the DISTANT MOUNTAIN tests suggest a 3 wave structure. Such a wave set is not considered here.

with a wave speed,  $U_{Sp}$ , that is faster than that of the main wave. If a precursor is present, the main wave is actually impinging on preshocked material and the Hugoniot jump conditions must be altered to account for the change. Where the precursor was reported, it is included in the data base.

One problem, particularly in older data obtained in less sophisticated experiments, is that the precursor may have been overlooked. In consideration of this possibility, an option is available in processing the data. If  $NP[3]=2$  and the data base includes a line with the HEL  $U_{Sp}, U_p$  data, these data are used to determine if any subsequent shock points are multiple shocks ( $U_s < U_{Sp}$ ). If so, the complete Hugoniot state is calculated using the HEL data as the initial state. If  $NP[3]=1$ , only the data from the author reporting the HEL are checked and used where appropriate. If  $NP[3]=0$ , only experimental data for which the precursor was reported by the author are treated as double shocks.

If  $NP[2]>0$ , EXPHUG assumes that a previous call has stored a data set for the material in  $line=NP[2]$  and this call is to generate a subset of that data limited by  $RHOMX$  and  $RHOMX$ . The  $NP[2]>0$  option is useful in that it preserves the symbol types associated with each experimenter. This provides some continuity when plotting the various data sets.

An example of the output generated by  $ROUT= EXP$  is presented in Table 4-3. The initial printout lists the authors and the Hugoniot data in the order stored in the ROCKHUG (or METHUG) database. The two letter designation at the left of each row designates the two measured variables, e.g., UP for particle velocity and pressure; SP for shock velocity and pressure.. The remainder of the line contains the complete set of data associated with the Hugonot point. If a release path for the data point is also stored in the RELAD database, a second line denoting that is printed next. After culling the Hugoniot data in the database and eliminating those outside the requested density limits, the code sorts the remaining points and produces a second list of the results in order of increasing pressure.

**Table 4-3. Example of the output generated by ROUT=EQN.**

**Part 1 – Echo of the input from ROCKHUG**

PHYLLITE		P	Us	Up	RHO	V	init RHO	ENG (TE/G)	1+PV/E	IDN-	N
TYPE	ETA	(MBAR)	(C/US)	(C/US)							
<b>FURNISH (93)</b>											
UP	1.0800	0.0523	0.5076	0.0376	2.959	0.338	2.740	7.069E-04	26.003	13-	1
RA	RELEASE PATH FROM FILE FOR SHOT SLP1								1	1	
UP	1.1435	0.0861	0.5004	0.0628	3.133	0.319	2.740	1.972E-03	14.935	13-	2
RA	RELEASE PATH FROM FILE FOR SHOT SLP2								2	2	
UP	1.2170	0.1627	0.5771	0.1029	3.335	0.300	2.740	5.294E-03	10.216	13-	3
RA	RELEASE PATH FROM FILE FOR SHOT SLP3								3	3	
UP	1.4015	0.2658	0.5819	0.1667	3.840	0.260	2.740	1.389E-02	5.982	13-	4
RA	RELEASE PATH FROM FILE FOR SHOT SLP4								4	4	
UP	1.6847	0.6571	0.7682	0.3122	4.616	0.217	2.740	4.873E-02	3.921	13-	5
RA	RELEASE PATH FROM FILE FOR SHOT SLP7								5	5	
UP	1.8710	1.3971	1.0466	0.4872	5.126	0.195	2.740	1.187E-01	3.296	13-	6
RA	RELEASE PATH FROM FILE FOR SHOT SLP6								6	6	
<b>KT SLATE (93)</b>											
UP	1.0091	0.0044	0.4226	0.0038	2.765	0.362	2.740	7.220E-06	0.000	14-	7
UP	1.0187	0.0098	0.4416	0.0081	2.791	0.358	2.740	3.281E-05	0.000	14-	8
UP	1.0332	0.0202	0.4787	0.0154	2.831	0.353	2.740	1.186E-04	61.171	14-	9
UP	1.0567	0.0345	0.4843	0.0260	2.895	0.345	2.740	3.380E-04	36.252	14-	10
UP	1.0798	0.0486	0.4900	0.0362	2.959	0.338	2.740	6.552E-04	26.071	14-	11
UP	1.0615	0.0406	0.5057	0.0293	2.909	0.344	2.740	4.292E-04	33.520	14-	12
lines missing											
<b>FURNISH(92d) froz</b>											
UP	1.0215	0.0133	0.4799	0.0101	2.797	0.358	2.738	5.101E-05	94.022	16-	23
UP	1.0347	0.0254	0.5254	0.0176	2.844	0.352	2.749	1.549E-04	58.704	16-	24
UP	1.0540	0.0354	0.5012	0.0257	2.894	0.345	2.746	3.302E-04	38.003	16-	25
UP	1.0829	0.0495	0.4845	0.0371	2.980	0.336	2.752	6.882E-04	25.120	16-	26
UP	1.1150	0.0819	0.5379	0.0555	3.057	0.327	2.742	1.540E-03	18.384	16-	27
UP	1.0378	0.0239	0.4888	0.0178	2.845	0.352	2.741	1.584E-04	53.925	16-	28
UP	1.0736	0.0483	0.5073	0.0348	2.939	0.340	2.737	6.055E-04	28.156	16-	29
PFR1											
PFR2											
KTECH(92) t>0											
SP	1.0119	0.0084	0.5060	0.0059	2.833	0.353	2.800	1.758E-05	0.000	17-	30
SP	1.0222	0.0164	0.5200	0.0113	2.852	0.351	2.790	6.389E-05	91.002	17-	31
SP	1.0370	0.0268	0.5200	0.0185	2.883	0.347	2.780	1.718E-04	55.098	17-	32
SP	1.0519	0.0364	0.5140	0.0254	2.935	0.341	2.790	3.221E-04	39.500	17-	33
SP	1.0729	0.0530	0.5270	0.0358	3.015	0.332	2.810	6.405E-04	28.450	17-	34
lines missing											

**Part 2 – Hugoniot data arranged by increasing PH**

**PHYLLIT (2.72 - 2.82)**

N	IDN	ETA	P (MBAR)	Us (C/US)	Up (C/US)	RHO	V	RHOI	ENG (TE/G)	1+PV/E	
1	7	14	1.0091	0.0044	0.4226	0.0038	2.765	0.362	2.740	7.220E-06	0.000
2	35	18	1.0118	0.0083	0.5050	0.0059	2.823	0.354	2.790	1.735E-05	0.000
3	30	17	1.0119	0.0084	0.5060	0.0059	2.833	0.353	2.800	1.758E-05	0.000
4	38	18	1.0119	0.0085	0.5070	0.0059	2.853	0.350	2.820	1.767E-05	0.000
5	8	14	1.0187	0.0098	0.4416	0.0081	2.791	0.358	2.740	3.281E-05	0.000
6	16	15	1.0146	0.0109	0.5283	0.0076	2.762	0.362	2.722	2.888E-05	0.000
lines missing											
37	20	15	1.1168	0.0865	0.5490	0.0574	3.066	0.326	2.745	1.647E-03	18.128
38	15	14	1.1425	0.1028	0.5485	0.0684	3.130	0.319	2.740	2.339E-03	15.038
39	3	13	1.2170	0.1627	0.5771	0.1029	3.335	0.300	2.740	5.294E-03	10.216
40	4	13	1.4015	0.2658	0.5819	0.1667	3.840	0.260	2.740	1.389E-02	5.982
41	5	13	1.6847	0.6571	0.7682	0.3122	4.616	0.217	2.740	4.873E-02	3.921
42	6	13	1.8710	1.3971	1.0466	0.4872	5.126	0.195	2.740	1.187E-01	3.296

for ROUT = EXP User LINE = 2 equal to driver Lin 2

#### 4.2.4 FLIP - Reverse Hugoniots.

When a shock wave passes through two different materials or when one material strikes the other, it is possible to determine the shock conditions at the interface knowing only one parameter if the Hugoniots of the two media are also known. This is done by rotating one of the Hugoniots,  $P_H$  about the  $U_p=0$  axis and then translating the rotated (flipped) curve,  $P_F$  so that the  $P_F=0$  point remains on the x-axis. Calling FLIP provides the tools to flip and translate the Hugoniots for several types of input, namely.

##### NP

- |   |      |   |
|---|------|---|
| 1 | LINE | Reference number of data for plotting or other routines |
| 2 | L1   | Previous line to be flipped                             |
| 3 | L2   | Previous line to compare to L1 to obtain BCF's          |
| 8 | NPP  | read in additional Up,P data for flipped Hugoniots      |

For NP[3] = 0

- 0; SETUP = up to 12 Up's where  $P_H$  and  $P_F$  intersect
- |       |     |  |
|-------|-----|--|
| NP[4] | = 1 | " " " P's " " " "                              |
|       | 2   | " " 6 pairs of Up,P that $P_F$ 's pass through |

##### SETUP NP[3]>0

- |   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 | P2MAX | Max pressure on L2 for BCF's [def=.25 Mb]        |
| 2 | PINC  | Ratio of successive pressures along L2 for BCF's |

For NP[3]=0, FLIP flips the data set defined by NP[2] and translates the result to intersect with the original curve. If NP[4] = 0 or 1, the Hugoniot is translated so that  $P_F$  intersects  $P_H$  at either  $U_p$  (NP[4]=0) or  $P$  (NP[4]=1), where  $U_p=SETUP[i], i=1,12$  or  $P=SETUP[i], i=1,12$ . If NP[4]=2, a set of flipped Hugoniots are generated that intersect with up to six  $U_p$ -  $P$  pairs read into SETUP[1-12]. Additional pairs are again read by setting NP[8]≠0. For each line flipped, a line of text is printed given the point of rotation, thusly;

ME191 r = 1.91

FOR LINE 11 HUGONIOT IS FLIPPED ABOUT  $U_p= 0.100$  (cm/us)

User line 6 copy of line 4 and flipped to make 6 new lines

For NP[3]>0, FLIP will generate the borehole correction factors relating one medium to another. The BCF is defined as the ratio of the  $U_p$  or  $P$  in the second

material to the corresponding value in the first. The shock is assumed to go from the data set defined by L1 {NP[2]} into the one defined by L2 {NP[3]}. If the impedance ( $I = \rho_0 U_s^2$ ) of both media are identical, the BCFs are 1.0. If the impedance is less in the second medium [ $I_2 < I_1$ ], the  $BCF_U$  is greater than 1.0 and the  $BCF_P$  is less than 1.0. If the second medium has a higher impedance [ $I_2 > I_1$ ], the  $BCF_U$  is less than 1.0 and the  $BCF_P$  is greater than 1.0.

FLIP finds the BCF's starting at  $PTST=1$  kbar and increasing the pressure by 10% each step.  $PTST$  and the corresponding  $U$  on the second Hugoniot are one pair of data. The Hugoniot of the first medium is translated until it intersects the second at  $PTST$  and the pressure and particle velocity at its intersection with the original first medium's Hugoniot are the other two values needed to determine the ratios. A printout for each  $PTST$  is generated with the two pressures and  $BCF_P$  and the two velocities with  $BCF_U$  up to a maximum  $PTST$  of  $P2MAX$  [def=250 kbars], Table 4-4.

Table 4-4. Example of FLIP printout for borehole correction factors.

BOREHOLE CORRECTION FACTORS between ME191 and HTH3								
N1	N2	Pff	Pbh	bcfP	Uff	Ubh	bcfUp	
44	31	0.0009	0.0010	0.8415	0.0033	0.0029	1.1569	
45	33	0.0010	0.0012	0.8503	0.0037	0.0033	1.1483	
46	34	0.0011	0.0013	0.8535	0.0040	0.0035	1.1441	
47	35	0.0012	0.0014	0.8567	0.0042	0.0037	1.1401	
48	36	0.0013	0.0015	0.8598	0.0045	0.0040	1.1362	
50	38	0.0014	0.0017	0.8625	0.0049	0.0044	1.1308	
51	39	0.0015	0.0018	0.8638	0.0052	0.0046	1.1281	
84	70	0.0180	0.0204	0.8827	0.0354	0.0321	1.1060	
92	79	0.0362	0.0401	0.9038	0.0593	0.0549	1.0816	
122	110	0.1538	0.1599	0.9618	0.1639	0.1595	1.0274	
124	112	0.1679	0.1737	0.9668	0.1740	0.1700	1.0235	
127	115	0.1885	0.1934	0.9743	0.1884	0.1848	1.0196	
130	117	0.2049	0.2100	0.9755	0.2003	0.1967	1.0183	
132	119	0.2244	0.2296	0.9773	0.2139	0.2103	1.0168	

#### 4.2.5 HUG - The Hugoniot Driver.

For ROUT=HUG , subroutine HUG is selected to generate the principal Hugoniot<sup>4</sup> for the material specified. Input to HUG is limited to several optional parameters, namely for ROUT = HUG

##### NP

1 LINE Reference number of data for plotting or other routines

##### SETUP

- 1 PUP Max stress to load Hugoniot; {100Mb}<sup>5</sup>
- 2 YVEL Initial velocity (volume) step size; {dv = 0.001 cm/ $\mu$ s}
- 3 GSY Initial Hydrostatic pressure {0 Mb}

HUG begins by calling EQSINIT to generate a unit cell compatible with the CRALE2 code subroutines. Using the CRALE routines insures consistency between the results of the driver and the 2D code calculations. The Hugoniot is found by setting the vertical velocities at the top of this cell to a negative value thus generating a uniaxial compressive strain condition. (Defaults of  $\Delta t=1$  and YVEL=.001, result in an initial 0.1% change in volume. The time step is just used to generate displacements and does not imply a strain rate!) The data generated by HUG are tagged with a number between 1 and 99, NP(1), so that they can be retrieved for use in plots or other routines, e.g., EQN and FLIP.

To obtain the complete Hugoniot, HUG runs through a series of steps for continually increasing compressions. Each step begins by adjusting YVEL so that the next Hugoniot stress,  $\sigma_y$ , is at least 1.05 but less than 1.25 times the previous. YVEL may also be adjusted if the code had trouble converging on the last answer. HUG converges on the Hugoniot stress by fixing the change in strain,  $\epsilon_y$ , and iterating on the change in the cell's specific energy until it differs by less than 0.01% from the energy density in a strong shock as determined by the Hugoniot jump condition, i.e.,

$$E_H = .5\sigma_y d\epsilon_y \quad (4.2)$$

---

<sup>4</sup> The principal Hugoniot is the locus of shock states for a material whose pre-shock state is P=0,  $U_p=0$ ,  $E=E_0$ , and  $p=p_0$ .

<sup>5</sup> {} indicates default value

where  $E_H$  is the energy/gram;  $\sigma_y$ , the axial (vertical) stress; and  $\epsilon_y$ , the axial strain. Since the motions are uniaxial;  $\epsilon_x = \epsilon_z = \epsilon_{xy} = 0$ , so the compression and axial strain are related by

$$\mu = -\epsilon_y / (1 - \epsilon_y) \quad (4.3)$$

and Equation 4.1 is equivalent to the more familiar but less general

$$E_H = .5P\Delta V \quad (4.4)$$

for a hydrodynamic material. Having converged on the Hugoniot pressure and energy for the current strain,  $\epsilon_y$ , HUG stores and prints the shock state parameters of interest ( $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $P_H$ ,  $K$ ,  $G$ ,  $U_s$ ,  $U_p$ , etc.) plus the pressure corresponding to  $\mu$  and  $E=E_o$ , i.e., the zero-energy hydrostat. The routine proceeds to the next strain until the Hugoniot stress exceeds PUP [default = 100 Mb, can be set by SETUP(2)].

Upon convergence at each step, HUG checks that the shock velocity,  $U_s$ , is still a maximum. If  $U_s$  is less than that attained at a lower stress, the shock will not propagate as a single wave, but breaks into a precursor, traveling at the previous higher velocity and a second front moving with a lower speed. The Hugoniot equations for such a double shock are slightly more complex since the initial conditions for the second pulse is the state (i.e.,  $P$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $U_p$ ,  $E$ ) of the material behind the precursor. When HUG finds such a condition, the routine saves the data at the first front, i.e., the Hugoniot Elastic Limit (HEL) and Equation 4.2 is modified appropriately. Note, the drop in wave speed could result from a phase change, void collapse or other non-elastic process as well as the onset of plastic yielding, so the term HEL may be a misnomer for some materials. Nonetheless HEL is used to label the initial point of the double shock region regardless of the cause. HUG continues to compare the current shock velocity,  $U_s$ , against the maximum and when  $U_s$  equals or exceeds the previous high, the shock is again assumed to merge into a single wave starting from the original state of the material. While even more complex shock states are possible, HUG only considers at most a two-wave structure.

If the EOS being exercised is very sensitive to changes in energy, it is possible for the Hugoniot to reach a maximum compression or even double-back in P-V or P- $\mu$  space. Gases and highly hysteretic solids such as snow exhibit this behavior. In this case the test compression may not be attainable in a single shock and the standard

(energy) iteration can not converge. When HUG cannot converge within 30 iterations or if the energy changes from the last step by more than a factor of 2, the code proceeds by guessing a change in E and iterates on density for an additional 20 tries. If it still cannot converge, the last five steps are printed out and the code continues. HUG assumes the material is passing through some unique local phase. While the routine may not be able to converge in a small range of densities due to local phenomena, usually it will converge again at higher densities and energies.

After each step, HUG automatically generates a one line printout. Output from a typical run is shown at the end of this subsection. The printout for each step includes as much information about the state of the material as can be squeezed onto a single 132 character line, beginning with  $\rho$ ,  $\mu$ , the pressure at  $E=E_0$ ,  $P_H$ ,  $\sigma_y$  and the strain,  $\epsilon_y$ . The printout also includes the various wave speeds [shock ( $U_s$ ), local compressional or sound ( $C_p$ ), and shear ( $C_s$ )], the bulk (K) and shear (G) moduli, Poisson's ratio (v), the ratio of  $\sqrt{\sigma}/Y$  (DSIG), the yield surface (Y), the plastic strain (EPL,  $\epsilon_{pl}$ ) and Hugoniot energy,  $E_H$ . When a material melts (i.e.,  $E \geq E_S$ ), G, Y and  $\epsilon_{pl}$  are set to zero and an effective gamma (GAM), defined as

$$\gamma = 1 + P / \rho E \quad (4.5)$$

and the specific energy density ( $E_H$ ) are printed instead of v and  $\epsilon_{pl}$ .

## HUGONIOT / MEAN STRESS for EOS with NE = 1

DMM001

Initial RHO =

2.7100

RHOREF =

2.7100

n	RHO	mu	P(E=0)	P(HUG)	SIGY	-mu/eta	UP	Us	Cp	Cs	K	G	NU/GAM	DSIG	Y	Eng/Epl	IT
				(MBAR)			*	CM/US	---	*	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1	2.710	0.000000	0.00E+00	3.000E-20	0.000E+00	0.0000	0.0000	0.534	0.275	0.5000	0.2045	0.320	0.00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0	
2	2.710	0.000003	1.68E-06	1.683E-06	2.573E-06	3.264E-06	0.0000	0.5393	0.534	0.515	0.5000	0.2045	0.320	0.00	3.02E-04	1.549E-12	2
77	2.740	0.011048	5.64E-03	5.670E-03	8.750E-03	1.093E-02	0.0059	0.5436	0.546	0.525	0.5242	0.2130	0.321	0.95	3.25E-03	1.790E-05	4
78	2.742	0.011917	6.10E-03	6.1298E-03	9.456E-03	1.178E-02	0.0084	0.5443	0.547	0.527	0.5260	0.2137	0.321	1.01	3.30E-03	2.085E-05	4
79	2.745	0.012855	6.58E-03	6.622E-03	1.022E-02	1.269E-02	0.0069	0.5451	0.548	0.529	0.5280	0.2143	0.321	1.08	3.34E-03	2.411E-05	5
80	2.748	0.013841	7.10E-03	7.148E-03	1.103E-02	1.365E-02	0.0075	0.5459	0.549	0.531	0.5300	0.2150	0.321	1.15	3.37E-03	2.797E-05	5
81	2.750	0.014878	7.65E-03	7.696E-03	1.162E-02	1.466E-02	0.0079	0.4666	0.550	0.528	0.5322	0.2158	0.321	1.15	3.40E-03	3.056E-05	8
82	2.753	0.015970	8.23E-03	8.287E-03	1.224E-02	1.572E-02	0.0084	0.4657	0.551	0.541	0.5344	0.2165	0.322	1.15	3.42E-03	3.722E-05	4
83	2.756	0.017148	8.85E-03	8.920E-03	1.289E-02	1.686E-02	0.0089	0.4642	0.552	0.538	0.5368	0.2173	0.322	1.15	3.44E-03	4.240E-05	5
84	2.760	0.018387	9.51E-03	9.590E-03	1.356E-02	1.806E-02	0.0095	0.4634	0.553	0.540	0.5393	0.2181	0.322	1.15	3.45E-03	4.827E-05	5
85	2.763	0.019692	9.72E-03	9.808E-03	1.380E-02	1.931E-02	0.0099	0.4268	0.554	0.167	0.5410	0.2187	0.322	1.15	3.46E-03	5.425E-05	5
85	2.767	0.021066	9.91E-03	1.001E-02	1.401E-02	2.063E-02	0.0102	0.3990	0.555	0.158	0.5428	0.2194	0.322	1.15	3.46E-03	6.059E-05	5
129	3.291	0.214335	1.14E-01	1.265E-01	1.301E-01	1.765E-01	0.0920	0.5198	0.752	1.087	1.0605	0.3533	0.350	1.15	3.12E-03	4.298E-03	8
130	3.305	0.219398	1.19E-01	1.321E-01	1.356E-01	1.799E-01	0.0949	0.5262	0.755	1.104	1.0720	0.3534	0.351	1.15	3.10E-03	4.560E-03	8
131	3.319	0.224759	1.24E-01	1.381E-01	1.416E-01	1.835E-01	0.0979	0.5328	0.757	1.121	1.0839	0.3533	0.351	1.15	3.07E-03	4.848E-03	8
132	3.334	0.230440	1.29E-01	1.415E-01	1.481E-01	1.873E-01	0.1012	0.5397	0.760	1.138	1.0959	0.3527	0.351	1.15	3.04E-03	5.164E-03	8
133	3.351	0.236462	1.35E-01	1.515E-01	1.550E-01	1.912E-01	0.1046	0.5469	0.763	1.156	1.1083	0.3518	0.356	1.15	3.01E-03	5.511E-03	8
134	3.368	0.242848	1.41E-01	1.590E-01	1.625E-01	1.95E-01	0.1082	0.5539	0.766	1.178	1.1209	0.3504	0.358	1.15	2.98E-03	5.903E-03	9
135	3.386	0.249625	1.48E-01	1.671E-01	1.705E-01	1.998E-01	0.1121	0.5613	0.768	1.197	1.1337	0.3485	0.361	1.15	2.94E-03	6.336E-03	9
189	5.780	1.132963	1.11E+00	3.429E+00	3.429E+00	3.429E+00	0.8198	1.5434	1.239	0.000	4.1584	2.7599	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	3.371E-01	9
189	5.871	1.166522	1.15E+00	3.691E+00	3.691E+00	3.691E+00	0.8563	1.5904	1.266	0.000	4.3421	2.7110	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	3.674E-01	9
190	5.970	1.202914	1.19E+00	3.990E+00	3.990E+00	3.990E+00	0.8967	1.6421	1.295	0.000	4.5457	2.6610	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	4.024E-01	9
190	6.077	1.242465	1.23E+00	4.339E+00	4.339E+00	4.339E+00	0.9419	1.7000	1.328	0.000	4.7765	2.6097	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	4.436E-01	6
191	6.194	1.285551	1.28E+00	4.749E+00	4.749E+00	4.749E+00	0.9928	1.7652	1.364	0.000	5.0410	2.5558	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	4.929E-01	9
191	6.321	1.332610	1.33E+00	5.237E+00	5.237E+00	5.237E+00	1.0507	1.8392	1.405	0.000	5.3483	2.5008	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	5.520E-01	9
192	6.461	1.384154	1.39E+00	5.805E+00	5.805E+00	5.805E+00	1.1151	1.9208	1.450	0.000	5.6949	2.4449	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	6.218E-01	9
204	9.985	2.684676	2.82E+00	5.902E+01	5.902E+01	5.902E+01	3.241	0.00028	1.621	1.7685	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	7.691E+00	10		
20510	4.423	2.845946	2.99E+00	7.562E+01	7.562E+01	7.562E+01	4.5440	6.1406	3.557	0.00034	2.8557	1.7291	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	9.951E+00	10
20610	7.776	2.976478	3.14E+00	9.607E+01	9.607E+01	9.607E+01	5.1512	6.8819	3.907	0.00041	3.577	1.6964	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	1.280E+01	10
20711	7.776	3.080343	3.25E+00	1.196E+02	1.196E+02	1.196E+02	5.7727	7.6467	4.269	0.00049	3.626	1.6701	0.500	0.00	6.77E-05	1.614E+01	10

for ROUT = HUG User LINE = 3 equal to driver Lin 1

CPU TIME USED 2.46815

#### 4.2.6 REL -- Release Adiabats from the Hugoniot.

After a call to HUG has produced a Hugoniot, setting ROUT = REL will call subroutine REL to generate the paths (release adiabats) followed during unloading. The input to REL are summarized as follows;

##### NP

- 1 -- not used by REL  
2 = 0 - generate release adiabats from preceding Hugoniot  
NOTE: If NP[2]=0, REL must immediately follow the call to HUG for the material of interest  
1 - calculate P and release path from input  $\mu$  and E  
2 - calculate P from input  $\mu$ , E. No release path.  
3 - find the lowest Hugoniot pressure that unloads to 1 bar,  
i.e., the liquid side of the steam dome. (Subroutine VAP)  
for NP[2] = 0  
3 = 0 - Iterate on energy and pressure  
1 - use E from previous step like the CRALE codes  
4 = 0 find closest point along Hugoniot for release  
1 - interpolate along Hugoniot to release from exact values of  $\sigma$ 's

##### SETUP

for NP[2] = 0

- 1 PTOP Max P {Mb} for plot of Hugoniot and adiabats  
2-6 PSAV<sub>i</sub> if PSAV[2] = 0; generate 5 adiabats, incrementing by 0.2(PTOP)  
or 0.2(ETT); where ETT is the value of  $\mu$  at PTOP  
if PSAV[2] ≠ 0; generate adiabats starting at each PSAV[2-6]≠0.

for NP[2] = 1 or 2

- 1 EMUL value of  $\mu$ ; use  $\mu, E$  to calculate P  
if material is an HE and SETUP(1)=-1 calculate CJ point  
2 ENG value of E  
3 constant  $\sigma'$  added to P for release paths

for NP[2] = 3

- 1 ENG minimum value of E for vapor, {Es(NE)}  
2 CTE optional coefficient of thermal expansion

For NP[2] = 0, REL will generate release adiabats from selected pressures along the Hugoniot produced by the last call to HUG. If SETUP[2]=0., SETUP[1] is assumed to be the peak stress, PTOP, and unload paths are generated for 5 stresses set to 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100% of PTOP. If SETUP[2]≠0., release paths are generated starting at stresses on the Hugoniot corresponding to each value of SETUP[2] through [6]. Repeating the line ROUT=REL and NP[2]=0 allows the user to generate as many release paths as are needed.

For each requested release stress, REL finds the data point on the Hugoniot that equals or exceeds it and calls subroutine RELSET to establish the proper initial conditions. (If NP[4] ≠0, RELSET interpolates in the Hugoniot data to start at the exact stress requested.) Like HUG, REL also iterates on the energy density each step to converge on the appropriate point in P-V-E space. First, the top of the cell is allowed to move up decompressing the cell in uniaxial strain. The pressure is calculated and the energy is then updated,

$$E_n = E_{n-1} + .5(\sigma_n + \sigma_{n-1})d\epsilon_y \quad (4.6)$$

where the n-1,n subscripts indicate successive steps. The EOS is then called again with the updated energy, and  $E_n$  is recomputed until it does not change. As an option, if NP[3] is set to 1, REL skips the iteration and generates the path exactly as would CRALE1 and CRALE2, i.e., using  $\epsilon_n$  and  $E_{n-1}$ . REL continues along the release adiabat until either  $\sigma_y$  drops below PMN {1 bar} or  $\mu$  is less than EMUMIN {-95}.

The printed output from REL begins with a listing of the data for the point on the Hugoniot at which it starts. REL generates a line-by-line edit of the unloading path similar to that produced by HUG. At the end of the path, the initial, final and change in energy densities are printed.

ROUT=REL allows several special options In addition to the standard release paths from the Hugoniots, chosen by setting NP[2]>0. For NP[2]=1, REL will produce the unload adiabat from an arbitrary input point  $\mu$ ,  $E$  set by SETUP[1] and [2] respectively. REL calls EQST for  $P$  and adds  $\sigma'$  (SETUP[3]) to get the initial  $\sigma_y$  and proceeds to generate the release adiabat as for NP[2]=0 above.

Setting NP[2]=2, REL will calculate the P for the  $\mu$ , E input pair as above but will skip the release path. This option is used primarily to obtain single point comparisons with other models or data.

For NP[2]=3, REL calls VAP. This routine starts by finding the smallest density that returns a 1 bar pressure for an energy density equal to  $E_m$  (the  $P_v$  cutoff). This is, presumably, a point on the liquid side of the steam dome. It then backs up the adiabat, by increasing  $\mu$  and finding a P and E that satisfy  $\Delta E = P\Delta V$ , until it reaches a point that also satisfies the Hugoniot jump condition,  $E = -0.5P(V - V_0)$ , where  $V_0$  is the usual initial specific volume,  $1/\rho_0$ . VAP then finds 4 additional release paths by reducing the 1 bar  $\mu$  by 20% decrements, and increasing the E to find another 1 bar pressure and then generating the new adiabat. Currently these data are only printed out, a data set suitable for plotting is not available.

- RELEASE ADIABAT for EQS 4 HTH3

from SIGY= 2.538E-02 mu = 1.297E-01 E = 7.150E-04 K = 3.338E-01 Up,Us = 3.817E-02 3.325E-01

J	RHO	MU	SIGY	P	ENG	MUMAX	GAMMA	K	G	CP	UP	DS/YLD	MU PLAS	CONV	ENT	IFLAG
			-----(MBAR)	-----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1	2.259	1.297E-01	2.538E-02	2.513E-02	7.150E-04	0.00016-5595	0.33338	0.1234	8.2385	0.3817	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4
2	2.259	1.294E-01	2.524E-02	2.503E-02	7.126E-04	0.13016-5496	0.33333	0.1232	4.9878	0.3829	0.840	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	4
3	2.258	1.290E-01	2.501E-02	2.489E-02	7.078E-04	0.13016-5711	0.3325	0.1229	4.9817	0.3850	0.520	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	4
4	2.256	1.282E-01	2.468E-02	2.467E-02	7.008E-04	0.13016-6026	0.3312	0.1225	4.9725	0.3881	0.040	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
5	2.255	1.273E-01	2.424E-02	2.439E-02	6.915E-04	0.13016-6430	0.3295	0.1219	4.9602	0.3923	-0.599	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
6	2.252	1.261E-01	2.379E-02	2.403E-02	6.801E-04	0.13016-6913	0.3274	0.1212	4.9447	0.3971	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
7	2.249	1.246E-01	2.336E-02	2.361E-02	6.665E-04	0.13016-7474	0.3249	0.1203	4.9259	0.4022	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
8	2.246	1.229E-01	2.287E-02	2.311E-02	6.509E-04	0.13016-8110	0.3219	0.1193	4.9037	0.4083	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
9	2.242	1.209E-01	2.230E-02	2.233E-02	6.333E-04	0.13016-8810	0.3184	0.1181	4.8780	0.4151	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
10	2.237	1.187E-01	2.167E-02	2.191E-02	6.138E-04	0.13016-9560	0.3145	0.1167	4.8485	0.4229	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
11	2.232	1.162E-01	2.096E-02	2.121E-02	5.925E-04	0.13017-0337	0.3101	0.1152	4.8151	0.4316	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
12	2.227	1.137E-01	2.026E-02	2.051E-02	5.716E-04	0.13017-1049	0.3056	0.1136	4.7809	0.4403	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
13	2.222	1.112E-01	1.956E-02	1.981E-02	5.512E-04	0.13017-1683	0.3011	0.1121	4.7459	0.4491	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
14	2.217	1.086E-01	1.886E-02	1.911E-02	5.312E-04	0.13017-2229	0.2964	0.1104	4.7101	0.4579	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
15	2.212	1.060E-01	1.816E-02	1.841E-02	5.116E-04	0.13017-2671	0.2918	0.1088	4.6734	0.4668	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
16	2.207	1.034E-01	1.747E-02	1.771E-02	4.924E-04	0.13017-2995	0.2870	0.1071	4.6358	0.4757	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
17	2.201	1.007E-01	1.677E-02	1.702E-02	4.737E-04	0.13017-3182	0.2821	0.1054	4.5971	0.4877	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
18	2.196	9.800E-02	1.608E-02	1.632E-02	4.554E-04	0.13017-3212	0.2772	0.1037	4.5574	0.4937	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
19	2.191	9.528E-02	1.533E-02	1.558E-02	4.376E-04	0.13017-2478	0.2718	0.1018	4.5141	0.5028	-1.000	0.000	1.002	0.000	0.000	4
20	2.185	9.251E-02	1.459E-02	1.483E-02	4.203E-04	0.13017-1493	0.2664	0.0998	4.4694	0.5120	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
21	2.179	8.970E-02	1.385E-02	1.409E-02	4.035E-04	0.13017-0229	0.2608	0.0978	4.4232	0.5213	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
22	2.174	8.685E-02	1.311E-02	1.336E-02	3.873E-04	0.13016-8651	0.2552	0.0958	4.3754	0.5306	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
23	2.168	8.395E-02	1.238E-02	1.262E-02	3.716E-04	0.13016-6720	0.2493	0.0937	4.3259	0.5400	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
24	2.162	8.099E-02	1.166E-02	1.190E-02	3.564E-04	0.13016-4395	0.2434	0.0916	4.2745	0.5495	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
25	2.156	7.799E-02	1.094E-02	1.118E-02	3.418E-04	0.13016-1630	0.2372	0.0893	4.2211	0.5591	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
26	2.150	7.492E-02	1.022E-02	1.046E-02	3.278E-04	0.13015-8375	0.2309	0.0871	4.1654	0.5688	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
27	2.144	7.178E-02	9.505E-03	9.744E-03	3.144E-04	0.13015-4576	0.2245	0.0847	4.1073	0.5786	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
28	2.137	6.858E-02	8.797E-03	9.035E-03	3.016E-04	0.13015-0178	0.2178	0.0823	4.0464	0.5885	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
29	2.131	6.529E-02	8.093E-03	8.332E-03	2.894E-04	0.13014-5121	0.2109	0.0797	3.9825	0.5985	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
30	2.124	6.192E-02	7.395E-03	7.633E-03	2.779E-04	0.13013-9345	0.2038	0.0771	3.9152	0.6086	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
31	2.117	5.845E-02	6.703E-03	6.940E-03	2.670E-04	0.13013-2790	0.1964	0.0744	3.8442	0.6189	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
32	2.110	5.488E-02	6.016E-03	6.252E-03	2.568E-04	0.13012-5400	0.1887	0.0715	3.7688	0.6294	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
33	2.102	5.119E-02	5.335E-03	5.571E-03	2.474E-04	0.13011-7124	0.1807	0.0686	3.6884	0.6400	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
34	2.095	4.736E-02	4.660E-03	4.895E-03	2.387E-04	0.13010-7922	0.1723	0.0654	3.6022	0.6508	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
35	2.087	4.337E-02	3.992E-03	4.227E-03	2.308E-04	0.130 9.7770	0.1634	0.0622	3.5092	0.6618	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
36	2.078	3.920E-02	3.331E-03	3.565E-03	2.237E-04	0.130 8.6667	0.1541	0.0587	3.4081	0.6730	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
37	2.070	3.482E-02	2.678E-03	2.911E-03	2.176E-04	0.130 7.4644	0.1442	0.0549	3.2970	0.6845	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
38	2.060	3.017E-02	2.033E-03	2.266E-03	2.125E-04	0.130 6.1773	0.1335	0.0509	3.1733	0.6964	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
39	2.050	2.520E-02	1.399E-03	1.632E-03	2.084E-04	0.130 4.8179	0.1220	0.0466	3.0336	0.7086	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
40	2.040	1.981E-02	7.773E-04	1.009E-03	2.056E-04	0.130 3.4057	0.1093	0.0418	2.8719	0.7212	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4
41	2.028	1.387E-02	1.706E-04	2.043E-04	0.130 1.9696	0.0950	0.0364	2.6788	0.7344	-1.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	4	
42	2.014	7.119E-03	0.0000E+00	2.040E-04	0.130 1.0000	0.0842	0.0322	2.5209	0.7419	0.000	0.000	1.001	0.000	0.000	504	

ENERGY LOSS - initial, final, ratio

7.149566E-04

2.039692E-04

2.852889E-01

#### 4.2.7 PATH - Special Paths.

The PATH subroutine has not been updated for this version of EQS. Both the routine and this manual will be brought into conformity with the rest of the program in a future release. The following is copied from a previous Users manual.

In addition to Hugoniots and release paths, subroutine PATH may be used by EQS to generate almost any arbitrary paths in stress-strain space, including those used in the standard uniaxial strain, hydrostat and triax (i.e., uniaxial stress) tests. PATH always produces a printout of the path followed that lists  $\mu$ , P, the three principal stresses and strains, the bulk and shear moduli, yield surface, sound speed, specific energy and the EOS number. If the energy is not calculated (the default condition) the plastic strain is printed in its place. The EOS number includes the crack state as in CRALE1.

For uniaxial load-unload paths, two plots can be produced by a call to PATHPL; the first shows  $\sigma$  vs  $\epsilon$  and P vs  $\mu$ . The second plots the stress difference ( $\sigma_x - \sigma_y$ ) vs P. For triax runs, the stress difference is plotted vs the axial strain. A simple hydro run, i.e., all three stresses equal, produces a plot with only the P vs  $\mu$  curve.

The call to PATH results in reading additional data records, i.e., CARD5 .

- Usually the path of interest requires several CARD5s to describe the full path.
- Frequently parts of the path are not plotted (e.g., the hydrostatic loading which precedes a triax run). Such segments of the path may be eliminated from the plot by setting the appropriate input switches.

#### 4.2.8 PLOTN-Plotting Options.

EQS saves the data for each line generated to allow for quite general plotting. Setting ROUT=PLOT will generate a single frame containing one or more data sets. The axis of the frame are determined by the first line and successive lines with ROUT=PLOT are plotted on the same frame until a line with NP[8]=0 is encountered. Setting NP[8] to 0 causes PLOTN to advance the plot file so that it is ready to begin a new plot. PLOTN produces plots which can overlay common K&E plot paper. Hence, the linear axis are multiples on 1 inch, the default log scales correspond to the various scales supplied by K&E. While this provides additional ease in comparing to other data, translating the plot files to PC graphics codes such as DESIGNER allows the user to adjust the plot to fit any format. The input to PLOT is;

##### NP

- 1 type of plot; **MUST** be set to one of the following:
  - 2 - Hugoniot  $\sigma$  vs  $\delta$  from HUG, where  $\delta$  is set by NP(4)
  - 3 - Include Release Adiabats (REL) with Hugoniot
  - 4 - Material Parameters, K, G, v, Cp and Us vs  $\sigma$  from HUG
  - 5 -  $\sigma$  vs Up, from HUG, EXP, or EQN
  - 6 - Us vs Up, from HUG, EXP, or EQN
  - >10 - Call PATHPL to plot output of PATH
- 2 Identifier of data set to be plotted (Def. = last calc.)
- 3-5 see below
- 6 LP: Line type, 0=solid line, 1<LP<4 for other line types
- 7 color of data set
- 8 NPP, continuation flag: if  $\neq 0$ , do not advance plot frame  
this allows multiple data sets on same plot  
**BUT:** NP(8) on last data set must be 0.

##### for NP(1) = 2 or 3                    $\sigma$ vs $\rho, \mu, \epsilon, V$ or $V/V_0$

- 3 LAX -- sets axes linear or logarithmic
  - 0 - both scales linear
  - 1 - Y (stress) scale log
  - 2 - both scales log
- 4 = LTYP - the parameter plotted on the X-axis
  - 0 plot  $\sigma_y$  vs density,  $\rho$ 
    - 1 " " vs excess compression,  $\mu$  (i.e.,  $\Delta V/V$ )
    - 2 " " vs negative of volumetric strain,  $-\epsilon$  ( $-\Delta V/V_0$ )
    - 3 " " vs Volume,  $V$
    - 4 " " vs  $V/V_0$
  - 5 If data set is from HUG and

NP[5]>0 include plot of P (E=E<sub>o</sub>), i.e., the hydrostat  
 if data set is from EXP and  
 NP[5]=0; plot different symbols for each experimenter and only the name  
 of the material in the legend  
 NP[5]<0; plot all data with one symbol (=NP[5]) and only the name  
 of the material in the legend  
 NP[5]=0; plot different symbols for each experimenter and list all  
 references in the legend

- for NP(1) = 5 or 6**
- 4 if >0 plot release paths in P-Up space [NP(1)=5 only]
  - 5 if ≠0; plot references for an EXP data set

**SETUP**      **for ALL plots**

1	PLXL	Length (in inches) of abscissa (X)
2	PLYL	" " " " ordinate (Y)
3	PLXMN	Minimum value (in I/O units) of X coordinate
4	PLXMX	Maximum " " " " "
5	PLYMN	Minimum " " " " Y "
6	PLYMX	Maximum " " " " "

In general, the Hugoniot data sets that are generated by HUG or EQN are plotted as lines in PLOTN, data points from EXP are plotted by a call to PLOTH and the output of PATH are plotted by calling PATHPL. The calls to PLOTH and PATHPL are handled by PLOTN.

NP[1]=2 produces a plot of the principal Hugoniot, Figure 4-2, either the line generated by a call to HUG or EQN or the data set read from the data base by EXP depending on the value of NP[2]. The stress is always plotted in the Y direction; the X direction is one of several measures of compression, i.e., density ( $\rho$ ), excess compression ( $\mu$ ), total strain ( $\epsilon$ ), volume (V) or specific volume ( $V/V_0$ ) depending on NP[4]. The axes may be either linear or logarithmic depending on NP[3] and up to five line types (NP[6]) and as many as eight colors (NP[7]) are available to help differentiate the data sets. Setting NP[1]=3 produces the same plot as NP[1]=2 but includes the release paths or data as well.

When plotting the output from HUG it is possible to include a plot of the zero energy hydrostat by setting NP[5]=1. Several options are also available when plotting the experimental data generated by EXP. In this case, if NP[5]=0, a different symbol is

used for each experimenter's data but only the name of the material is included in the legend. If  $NP[5]>0$ , each experimenter is also identified in the legend. Setting  $NP[5]<0$  will cause all of the data for the material to be plotted with the same symbol as determined by  $-NP[5]$ .

**NP[1]=4** generates a plot of the bulk and shear modulus, poissons ratio, and the bulk and longitudinal wave speeds calculated by HUG as functions of the Hugoniot mean pressure, not the stress.

**NP[1]=5** produces a plot of shock stress vs particle velocity, Figure 4-3. Release paths are included if  $NP[4]>0$  and the same options on symbols and reference lists based on  $NP[5]$  as for  $NP[1]=2$  apply. Line types and colors are also set as for  $NP[1]=2$ .

**NP[1]=6** produces a plot of shock speed vs particle velocity, Figure 4-4. The same options on symbols and reference lists based on  $NP[5]$  as for  $NP[1]=2$  apply. Line types and colors are also set as for  $NP[1]=2$ .

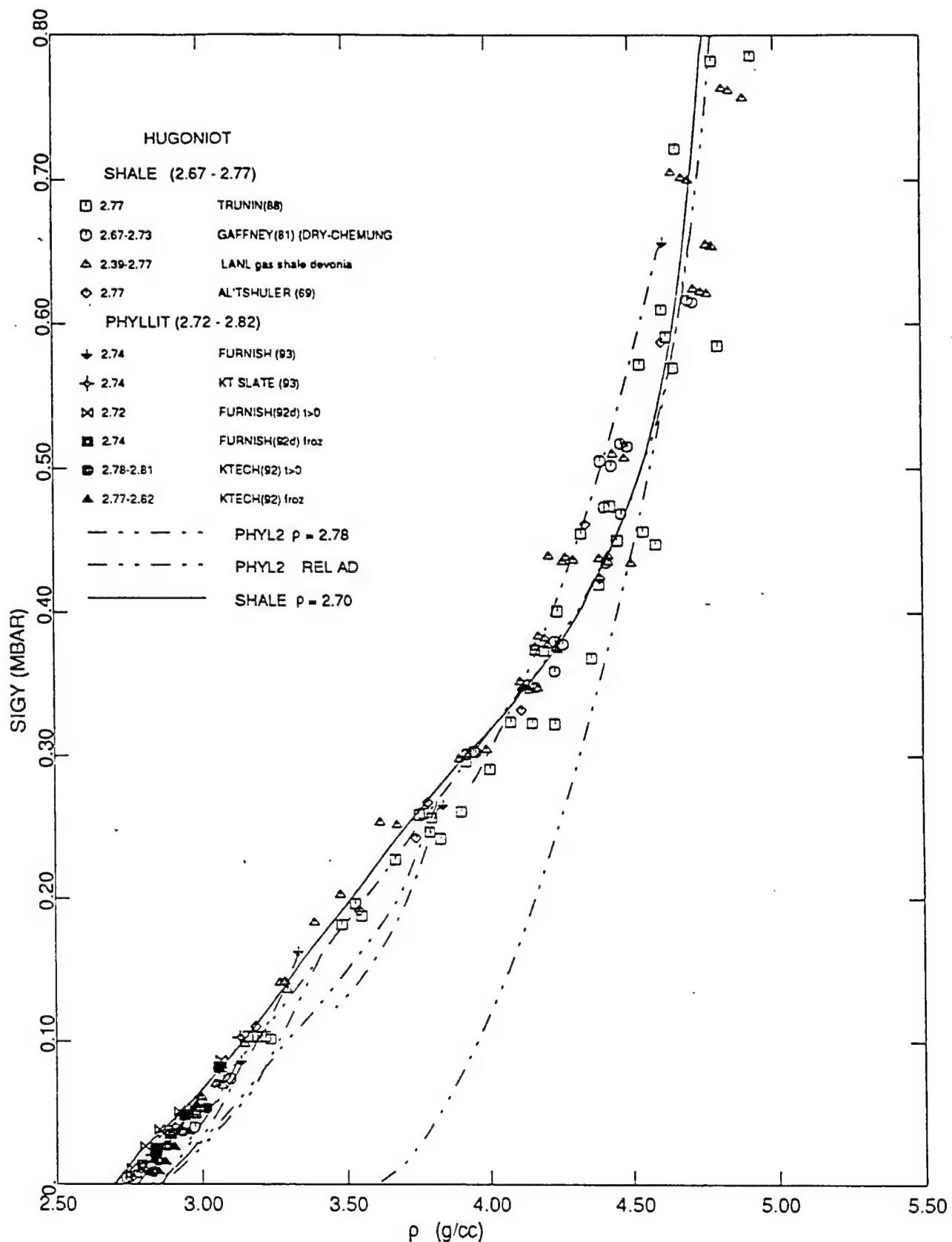


Figure 4-2. Example of plot generated by ROUT=PLOT with NP[1] = 2 or 3.

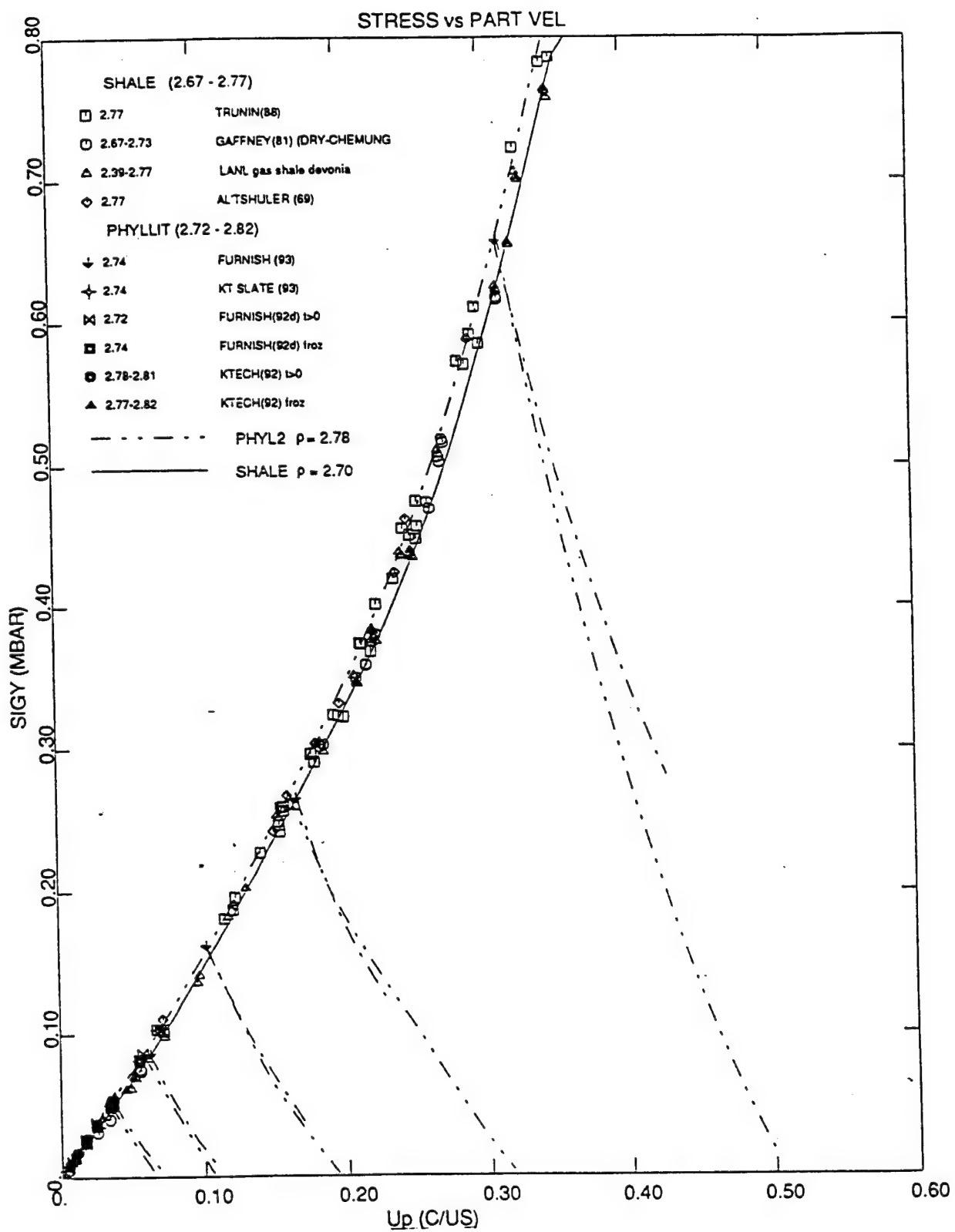


Figure 4-3. Example of plot generated by ROUT=PLOT with NP[1] = 5.

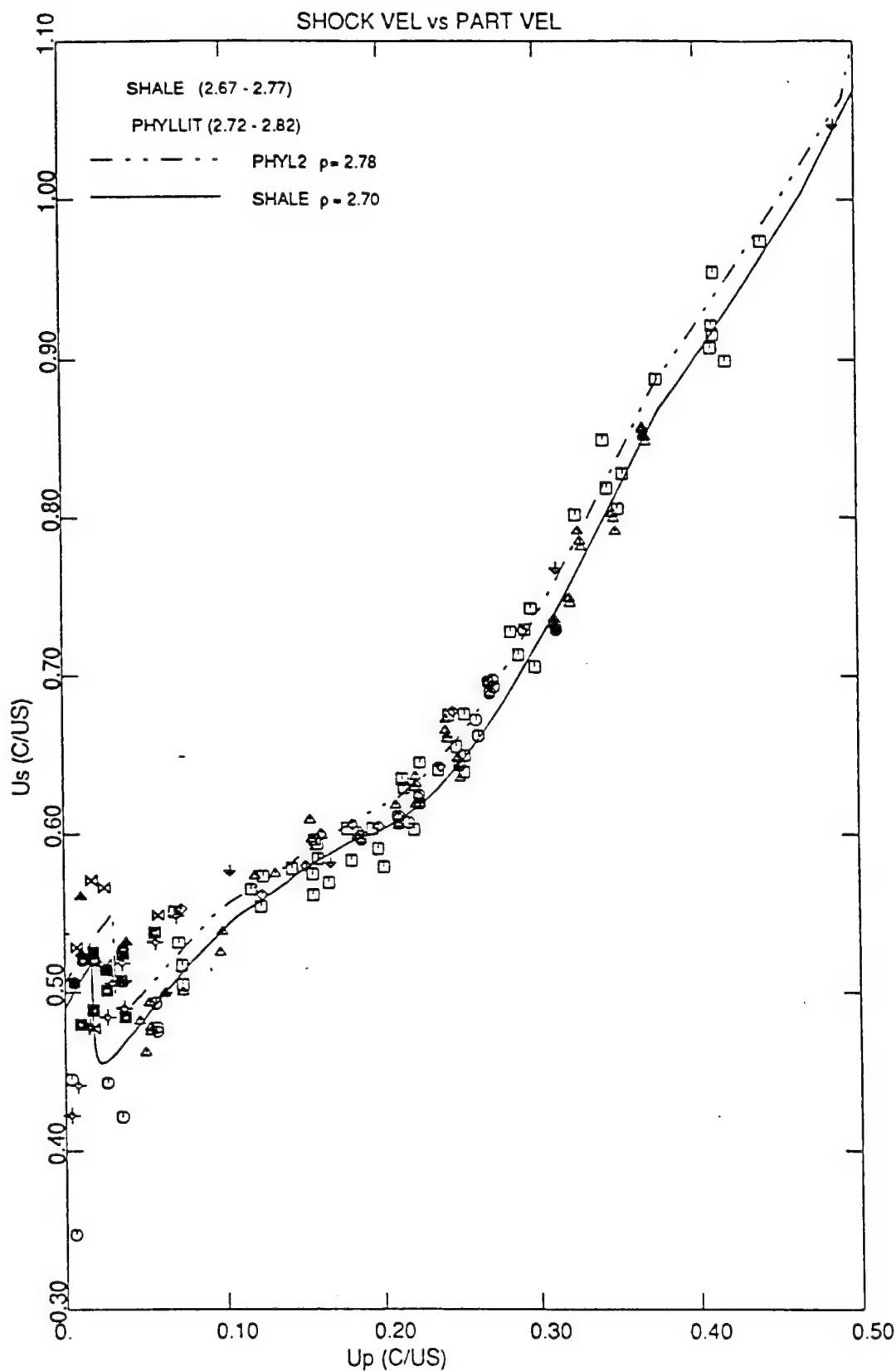


Figure 4-4. Example of plot generated by ROUT=PLOT with NP[1] = 6.

## SECTION 5

### DATA BASES

There are two types of data bases of interest to the DNA user community, local and archival. The local data bases are dynamic, i.e., they reside on the users' PC or network and are updated on a routine basis as new information becomes available. The current local data bases include primary experimental shock and release adiabats and material properties models. Archival data are stored in DNA directories on the LANL CFS (Common File Storage) and generally are read-only. Thus these files are useful to insure that diverse users have access to common data. Included in the archives are files relevant to both the calculational and experimental efforts conducted under the HYDROPLUS yield verification program.

#### 5.1 HUGONIOTS.

##### 5.1.1 Experimental Data (ROCKHUG and METHUG).

The principal Hugoniot is the locus of points obtained by subjecting a material initially at rest ( $\sigma_0$ ,  $P_0$  and  $U_p = 0.0$ ) to single shocks of differing magnitudes. (Secondary Hugoniots start from non-zero initial conditions.) Because a shock is an instantaneous jump from one state to another, there are a set of three equations which relate the state variables,  $\rho$ [g/cm<sup>3</sup>],  $\sigma$ [Mb],  $E$ [Te/g],  $U_s$ [cm/μs], and  $U_p$ [cm/μs], i.e.

$$\sigma = \rho_0 U_s U_p \quad (5.1)$$

$$\rho U_p = [\rho - \rho_0] U_s \quad (5.2)$$

$$E = [U_p]^2 / 2 \quad (5.3)$$

There are three equations and five variables so that any two variables completely determine a point on the Hugoniot. Equations 5.1 - 5.3 are recast to relate the dependent Hugoniot variables to any pair in Table 5-1. The addition of one equation (or system of equations, i.e. the EOS model) reduces the number of independent variables to one. Thus, knowledge of  $\rho$  or  $\mu$ , the excess compression, coupled with an EOS model is enough to determine a unique point on the Hugoniot for comparison with data. (Note: As a consequence of the jump conditions, there is an equal partitioning of the energy between internal and kinetic. As seen in Equation 5.3,  $E$  and  $U_p$  are equivalent on the Hugoniot.)

Table 5-1. Shock relationships.

GIVEN	$\sigma$	$U$	$S$	$E$	$\eta$	$\varepsilon = \mu/\eta$
	Mbar	cm/ $\mu s$	cm/ $\mu s$	Tergs/g		
$\sigma, U$	-	-	$\sigma/\rho_0 U$	$U^2/2$	$[1-\rho_0 U^2/\sigma]^{-1}$	$\rho_0 U^2/\sigma$
$\sigma, S$	-	$\sigma/\rho_0 S$	-	$[\sigma/\rho_0 S]^2/2$	$[1-\sigma/\rho_0 S^2]^{-1}$	$\sigma/\rho_0 S^2$
$\sigma, \eta$	-	$\sqrt{\sigma\mu/\rho_0\eta}$	$\sqrt{\sigma\eta/\rho_0\mu}$	$\sigma\mu/2\rho_0\eta$	-	$\mu/\eta$
$\sigma, \varepsilon$	-	$\sqrt{\sigma/\rho_0\varepsilon}$	$\sqrt{\sigma\varepsilon/\rho_0}$	$\sigma\varepsilon/2\rho_0$	$1/[1-\varepsilon]$	-
$U, \sigma$	-	-	$\sigma/\rho_0 U$	$U^2/2$	$[1-\rho_0 U^2/\sigma]^{-1}$	$\rho_0 U^2/\sigma$
$U, S$	$\rho_0 US$	-	-		$S/[S-U]$	$U/S$
$U, \eta$	$\rho_0\eta U^2/\mu$	-	$\eta U/\mu$		-	$\mu/\eta$
$U, \varepsilon$	$\rho_0 U^2/\varepsilon$	--	$U/\varepsilon$		$1/[1-\varepsilon]$	-
$S, U$	$\rho_0 US$	-	-	$U^2/2$	$S/[S-U]$	$U/S$
$S, \sigma$	-	$\sigma/\rho_0 S$	-	$[\sigma/\rho_0 S]^2/2$	$[1-\sigma/\rho_0 S^2]^{-1}$	$\sigma/\rho_0 S^2$
$S, \eta$	$\rho_0 S^2\mu/\eta$	$S\mu/\eta$	--	$[S\mu/\eta]^2/2$	-	$\mu/\eta$
$S, \varepsilon$	$\rho_0 S^2\varepsilon$	$S\varepsilon$	-	$[S\varepsilon]^2/2$	$1/[1-\varepsilon]$	-
$\eta, U$	$\rho_0\eta U^2/\mu$	--	$\eta U/\mu$	$U^2/2$	-	$\mu/\eta$
$\eta, \sigma$	-	$\sqrt{\sigma\mu/\rho_0\eta}$	$\sqrt{\sigma\eta/\rho_0\mu}$	$\sigma\mu/2\rho_0\eta$	-	
$\eta, S$	$\rho_0 S^2\mu/\eta$	$S\mu/\eta$	--	$[S\mu/\eta]^2/2$	-	
$\varepsilon, U$	$\rho_0 U^2/\varepsilon$	--	$U/\varepsilon$	$U^2/2$	$1/[1-\varepsilon]$	-
$\varepsilon, \sigma$	-	$\sqrt{\sigma\varepsilon/\rho_0}$	$\sqrt{\sigma/\rho_0\varepsilon}$	$\sigma\varepsilon/2\rho_0$		-
$\varepsilon, S$	$\rho_0 S^2\varepsilon$	$\varepsilon S$	-	$[\varepsilon S]^2/2$		-

if  $S = a + bU$ ; then

	$\sigma$	$U$	$S$	$E$	$\eta$	$\varepsilon = \mu/\eta$
a,b	$\rho_0[a+bU]U$	--	$a+bU$	$U^2/2$	$\frac{a+bU}{a+U(b-1)}$	$\frac{U}{a+bU}$

note:  $\gamma = [\eta+1]/[\eta-1] = [2-\varepsilon]/\varepsilon$

The principal Hugoniot is very useful, since states on it can be obtained experimentally by measuring any two of the state variables. A collection of these measurements for materials of interest to DNA resides on Units 10 and 11. These data are sorted by material in sets identified by the author and report ID. (A bibliography including all the reports used in compiling the data base is contained in an ASCII file called *AUTHORS.DAT*.) All of the EOS parameters for a point on the principal Hugoniot can be derived from any pair of data or, if the material's EOS is known, by simply measuring a single state variable. Hence, each experimental Hugoniot point is stored as a line of data containing an identifier as to which two variables are stored, the initial density of the sample and the values of the two variables.

As of 1/1/94, the materials included in the Unit 10 database (rocks, etc) are listed in Table 5-2; those on Unit 11 (metals, plastics, etc) in Table 5-3. Table 5-4 contains a partial listing of the data for dry calcite and is an example of the data stored on these databases

The DNA shock database includes data stored in LLL and LANL data libraries, either referenced to the original author or by inference to the library from which it was obtained. While our primary source is the original author's report, when these are not available the data in the DNA file is simply a copy of the LLL or LANL library

### **5.1.2 Shock Velocity, $U_s$ , vs Particle Velocity, $U_p$ , Fits (USUP.dat, 1-1-94).**

It has been observed that for many materials, over a wide range of velocities, the shock velocity increases linearly with particle velocity, i.e.:

$$U_s = C_0 + sU_p \quad (5.4)$$

where  $C_0$  and  $s$  are found by least-squares fits to the data. With these two coefficients any point on the Hugoniot is determined by specifying only one variable. Because of this simplification, many experimenters and modelers use Equation 5.4 to fit data or develop material models. Some of these fits have been collected in a file, Table 5-5 and *USUP.dat*, (Unit 14), which can be accessed via EQN in the driver program (Section 4) to generate a complete Hugoniot for plotting and comparisons with other lines. Please note that Equation 5.4 should not be used when the pressure range includes phase transitions.

Table 5-2. Materials stored in the ROCKHUG.dat file (Unit 10) 11-11-93.

in order on file	in numerical order
WATER	108.
ICE	108.1
AL2O3/EPOXY(40%)	400.1
DRY ALLUVIUM	210.1
WET ALLUVIUM	210.2
ANORTHOSITE	221.
BASALT	260.
ME GROUT	330.
GROUT	330.1
CONCRETE	330.3
RHYOLITE	330.2
GROUT	330.3
GNEISS	370.
DRY CALCITES	240.
SINGLE CRYSTAL CALCITE	240.1
WET CALCITES	240.2
ARAGONITE (hi-P CALCITE)	242.
MISC ROCK (RHO<3.0)	310.1
MISC ROCK (RHO>3.0)	310.2
MISC ROCK (RHO>4.0)	310.3
PUMICE	331.
GRANITE	222.
QUARTZ	220.
WET QUARTZ	220.2
POROUS QUARTZ	220.3
FUSED QUARTZ	220.4
SANDSTONE	223.
SALT	270.
SHALE	280.
PHYLLITE	280.1
TONALITE	224.
DRY TUFF	230.1
WET TUFF	230.2
	108.
	108.1
	210.1
	210.2
	220.
	220.2
	220.3
	220.4
	221.
	222.
	223.
	224.
	230.1
	230.2
	240.
	240.1
	240.2
	242.
	260.
	270.
	280.
	280.1
	310.1
	310.2
	310.3
	330.
	330.1
	330.3
	330.2
	330.3
	331.
	370.
	400.1

Table 5-3. Materials stored in the METHUG.dat file (Unit 11) 11-11-93.

in order on file		in numerical order	
ALUMINUM - AL	13.	LITHIUM FLORIDE	3.1
ANTIMONY - SB	51.	LITHIUM DEUTERIDE	3.2
BERYLLIUM - BE	4.	BERYLLIUM - BE	4.
BISMUTH - BI	83.	MAGNESIUM - MG	12.
CADMIUM - CD	48.	PMMA	12.5
CHROMIUM - CR	24.	TEFLON	12.6
COBALT - CO	27.	ALUMINUM - AL	13.
COPPER - CU	29.	TITANIUM - TI	22.
GOLD - AU	79.	VALLADIUM - V	23.
INDIUM - IN	49.	CHROMIUM - CR	24.
IRON - FE (LLL NO. 41)	26.	IRON - FE (LLL NO. 41)	26.
LEAD - PB	82.	COBALT - CO	27.
MAGNESIUM - MG	12.	NICKEL - NI	28.
MOLYBDENUM - MO	42.	COPPER - CU	29.
NICKEL - NI	28.	BRASS	29.5
NIOBium - NB	41.	ZINC - ZN	30.
PALLADIUM PD	46.	ZIRCONIUM - ZR	40.
PLATINUM - PT	78.	NIOBium - NB	41.
RHODIUM - RH	45.	MOLYBDENUM - MO	42.
SILVER - AU	47.	RHODIUM - RH	45.
TANTALUM - TA	73.	PALLADIUM PD	46.
THALLIUM - TL	81.	SILVER - AU	47.
THORIUM - TH	90.	CADMIUM - CD	48.
TIN - SN	50.	INDIUM - IN	49.
TITANIUM - TI	22.	TIN - SN	50.
TUNGSTEN - W	74.	ANTIMONY - SB	51.
WC - TUNGSTEN CARBIDE	74.1	TANTALUM - TA	73.
VALLADIUM - V	23.	TUNGSTEN - W	74.
ZINC - ZN	30.	WC - TUNGSTEN CARBIDE	74.1
ZIRCONIUM - ZR	40.	PLATINUM - PT	78.
BRASS	29.5	GOLD - AU	79.
LITHIUM DEUTERIDE	3.2	THALLIUM - TL	81.
LITHIUM FLORIDE	3.1	LEAD - PB	82.
PMMA	12.5	BISMUTH - BI	83.
TEFLON	12.6	THORIUM - TH	90.

**Table 5-4. Example of experimental Hugoniot data stored on the ROCKHUG.dat and METHUG.dat files.**

DRY CALCITES				240.
HE 16. 5.90				
ID 2.29				KTECH (92e) SALEM LIME 9-18
SP 3.02	5.50	3554		
SP 2.40	8.80	3556		
SP 2.35	20.6	3558		
SP 2.52	35.7	3561		
SP 2.26	2.00	10.3	3564	
ID 2.7			COLEMAN(92) DM1	
SU 5.15	.86	.5'		
SU 4.83	.805	1'		
SU 4.83	.74	1'		
SU 4.55	.6	2'		
SU 4.47	.595	2.5'		
ID 2.70			KTECH (92a) DM MARBLE GAFFNEY 4-21	
SP 6.094	11.84	3467		
SP 4.797	14.3	3469		
PS 4.0	54.3	"		
UP 0.91	102.5	3527		
UP 2.69	1.12	156.4	3513	
ID 2.70			KTECH (92a) DM MARBLE GAFFNEY 4-21	
UP .051	12.4	3470		
UP .571	48.	3471		
UP .569	50.	3473		
UP .054	12.5	3474		
UP .532	51.	3475		
UP .555	50.	3476		
ID			KTECH (92f) LiME	
UP 2.8 .118	20.1	3489		
UP 2.79	.119	18.3	3490	
UP 2.71	.200	24.3	3499	
UP 2.69	.223	26.1	3492	
UP 2.68	.220	28.7	3491	
UP 2.75	.372	54.2	3497	
UP 2.74	.377	59.7	3498	
UP 2.73	.293	34.4	3503	
UP 2.73	.345	39.2	3505	
UP 2.75	.415	54.7	3504	
ID			FURNISH(92A) DANBY MARBLE (4-17)	
UP 2.694 0.114 15.4		DM6		
RA			DM6	
UP 2.694 0.605 66.5		DM7		
RA			DM7	
UP 2.694 0.679 83.7		DM8		
ND			**** end of DRY CALCITES data	

Table 5-5. Material Us-Up relations available on USUP.dat file.

Density			
ID Num	(g/cc)	Material	Authors
108.	1.0	Water	CRT (92)
108.31	1.003	Water	BAKANOVA(76)
108.1	0.91	Ice	CRT (92)
211.31	2.21	Clay	TRUNIN(88)
222.1	2.62	Granite	Aherns et al
222.31	2.60	Granite	TRUNIN(88)
223.31		Sandstone	TRUNIN(88)
224.31	2.76	Siltstone	TRUNIN(88)
231.31	2.74	Tuff	TRUNIN(88)
231.32	1.89	DZ Tuff	CRT (92)
240.31	2.71	Danby Marble	CRT (92)
240.31	2.72	Limestone	TRUNIN(88)
240.32	2.84	Dolomite	TRUNIN(88)
310.21	2.74	Syenites	TRUNIN(88)
310.32	2.89	Gabbro	TRUNIN(88)
310.33	2.62	Porphyrites	TRUNIN(88)
310.34		Igneous rock	TRUNIN(88)
310.35	"		
330.0	1.95	MISTY ECHO Grout	CRT (92)
330.10	1.99	MISTY ECHO Grout	GERMAIN(92)
330.11	1.937	HPNS12 Grout	GERMAIN(92)
333.31	2.77	Shales	TRUNIN(88)
1.	1.193	LEXAN	Aherns et al
1.	0.055	Polystyrene	Aherns et al
3.130	2.641	LiF	FURNISH Aug(90)
3.140	2.64	LiF	STEINBERG (91), AHERNS, LANL(80)
13.0	2.785	Aluminum 2024	AHERNS ET AL (OCT 91)
13.31		Aluminum	TRUNIN(88)
13.32	2.78	Aluminum 2024L	LANL(80)
13.33	2.70	Aluminum 6061L	LANL(80)
13.40	2.70	Aluminum 6061S	STEINBERG(91)
13.35	2.80	Aluminum 7075L	LANL(80)
13.30	2.689	Aluminum	FURNISH Aug(90)
29.31		Copper	TRUNIN(88)
26.0	7.86	Steel 4340	CRT(92)
74.1	14.9	WC	CRT fit for KTech Tests
74.11	14.9	WC	CRT(92)
74.1	14.9	WC	STEINBERG (91)
73.30	16.66	Tantalum	AHERNS ET AL

## 5.2 RELEASE ADIABATS (RELAD.dat, 1-1-94).

The data describing the release paths are not stored as conveniently as the Hugoniot input since unknown values cannot be calculated from the measured data. Rather the suite of four variables ( $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $U_p$ , and  $E$ ) at points along a release path must be derived from the measurements and stored in the data base. Both 1d code calculations and LASS analysis are used to obtain the release paths.

Recent experiments in which 1D codes are used to derive the complete set of material properties are currently being incorporated into EXP and will become available in a later release. The current [1/1/94] release adiabat database (RELAD.dat on Unit 12) contains the 105 paths listed in Table 5-7. All of these data were obtained in reverse ballistic tests conducted by SNL; the shot names correspond to the Hugoniot data stored in the ROCKHUG and METHUG data files.

An example of the data for a single release path is included in Table 5-6. The data are stored in ASCII format to allow them to be easily updated and ported to any PC or workstation.

Table 5-6. Example of data on RELAD.dat (1-1-94).

P(MB)	DEN(g/cc)	Up(cm/us)	E(Terg/g)
23 BUL6	22		
4.1033E-01	3.8290E+00	3.3610E-01	5.6485E-02
4.0463E-01	3.8159E+00	3.3837E-01	5.6124E-02
4.0319E-01	3.8142E+00	3.3877E-01	5.6078E-02
4.0221E-01	3.8135E+00	3.3898E-01	5.6060E-02
4.0196E-01	3.8133E+00	3.3905E-01	5.6052E-02
4.0029E-01	3.8109E+00	3.3957E-01	5.5986E-02
3.9900E-01	3.8087E+00	3.4001E-01	5.5926E-02
3.9803E-01	3.8077E+00	3.4027E-01	5.5899E-02
3.9755E-01	3.8069E+00	3.4044E-01	5.5876E-02
3.9100E-01	3.7983E+00	3.4241E-01	5.5648E-02
3.6757E-01	3.7631E+00	3.5000E-01	5.4770E-02
3.4611E-01	3.7269E+00	3.5745E-01	5.3905E-02
3.2386E-01	3.6847E+00	3.6571E-01	5.2944E-02
3.0734E-01	3.6497E+00	3.7227E-01	5.2166E-02
2.9151E-01	3.6128E+00	3.7893E-01	5.1372E-02
2.7687E-01	3.5753E+00	3.8545E-01	5.0589E-02
2.6395E-01	3.5391E+00	3.9153E-01	4.9852E-02
2.5293E-01	3.5055E+00	3.9699E-01	4.9183E-02
2.4484E-01	3.4791E+00	4.0117E-01	4.8662E-02
2.4181E-01	3.4688E+00	4.0278E-01	4.8457E-02
2.3527E-01	3.4458E+00	4.0633E-01	4.8009E-02
2.2830E-01	3.4199E+00	4.1025E-01	4.7515E-02

Table 5-7. List of 105 sets of release Adiabats on RELAD.dat (1-1-94).

	SHOT NAME	num	Phug (mB)		SHOT NAME	num	Phug (mB)
1	DNA1	50	0.0419	51	HT4	50	0.0419
2	DNA2	50	0.0617	52	HT5	50	0.0851
3	DNA3	50	0.0834	53	HT6	50	0.0161
4	DNA4	50	0.1024	54	HT7	50	0.1068
5	DNA5	50	0.1197	55	HT8	50	0.1397
6	DNA6	50	0.1187	56	HT9	32	0.3504
7	DNA7	50	0.1512	57	HT10	20	0.5343
8	DNA8	50	0.1854	58	HT11	25	0.5717
9	DNA9	19	0.0487	59	HT12	50	0.0357
10	DNA11	20	0.0211	60	HT13	50	0.0770
11	DNA12	12	0.1639	61	BEX1	35	0.0996
12	DNA13	22	0.2457	62	BEX2	50	0.0385
13	DNA14	20	0.2861	63	BEX3	31	0.0646
14	DNA15A	47	0.3519	64	BEX4	36	0.1449
15	DNA16	19	0.4356	65	BEX5	49	0.1160
16	DNA18	15	0.4554	66	BEX6	50	0.0502
17	DNA19	14	0.5542	67	BEX7	50	0.0923
18	DNA20	15	0.6592	68	BEX8	50	0.1568
19	BUL2	50	0.0225	69	BEX11	50	0.1222
20	BUL3	43	0.1122	70	BEX13	25	0.1717
21	BUL4	28	0.2751	71	DLS1	36	0.0109
22	BUL5	16	0.4689	72	DLS3	30	0.0320
23	BUL6	22	0.4103	73	DLS6	26	0.1218
24	BUL7	16	1.0117	74	DLS8	34	0.0576
25	BUL8	11	0.1750	75	ILS1	50	0.0570
26	BUL	16	0.0503	76	ILS2	41	0.0792
27	NT2	42	0.0188	77	ILS3	34	0.0954
28	NT3	50	0.0640	78	ILS9	50	0.0129
29	NT4	50	0.0973	79	ILS10	50	0.0252
30	NT5	50	0.1196	80	ILS12	50	0.0449
31	NT6	48	0.0428	81	ILS13	47	0.0060
32	PT3	50	0.0577	82	ILS14	48	0.0405
33	PT4	44	0.0873	83	ILS15	45	0.0943
34	PT5	50	0.1329	84	PF2	50	0.0421
35	PT6	46	0.0181	85	DM1	49	0.0325
36	RT1	50	0.0155	86	DM2	50	0.0367
37	RT3	27	0.0603	87	DM3	50	0.0561
38	RT4A	50	0.1196	88	DM4	50	0.0985
39	RT5	50	0.0867	89	DM5	40	0.1302
40	RT6	50	0.0220	90	DM6	50	0.0160
41	TAN2	50	0.0778	91	DM7	50	0.0664
42	TAN3	50	0.1364	92	DM8	50	0.0830
43	TAN4	50	0.2299	93	DM9	50	0.1303
44	TAN7	17	0.4485	94	DM14	50	0.0443
45	TAN9	50	0.0293	95	DM15	50	0.0463
46	DZ1	50	0.0476	96	DM16	50	0.0586
47	DZ2	25	0.1249	97	DM17	50	0.0847
48	DZ3	10	0.3148	98	HT16	31	0.25817
49	DZ4	13	0.3866	99	HT17	31	0.20502
50	DZ5	21	0.5494	100	SLP1	40	0.05232
				101	SLP2	40	0.08612
				102	SLP3	30	0.16274
				103	SLP4	27	0.26580
				104	SLP6	11	1.39710
				105	SLP7	26	0.65713

### **5.3 MATERIAL MODELS (EOSS.dat) 1-1-94.**

In addition to the experimental data bases, TRT maintains a file containing the input decks for a large number of material models, for example there are 24 different HE materials available. While the emphasis of the table was to preserve the models of various geologic materials used in DNA calculational efforts, EOS models for metals, plastics and other materials that were developed under DNA and WES programs are included in the data file. The materials whose EOS models are stored in the EOSS.dat data base are listed in Table 5-8 below.

**Table 5-8. Listing of the EOS models in the EOSS.dat data file,  
Tape 14 as of 10/27/93.**

<b>rocks -- water -- ice -- grouts</b>							
ICE	H2ON	HTH3	DZ2	DZ5	TEN6	TUF58	
LMSO23	LMST01	DM2GR1	DMM001	LTRM20	SBAGS		
SHALE	BXR6	BXR8	BXR12	BXR13	MES2	MES195	
<b>metals -- plastics -- etc</b>							
STEEL	AL	WC	TA	TAHY	TAHHY	TEFLON	FOAM40
							PMMA LIF
<b>High Explosives</b>							
AIR	ANFO	ATX	COMPB	C4	DSHTA	DSHTC	
H6	MEN2	NM	NM78	PBX944			
PETN	PETNA	PETNB	PETNC	PETNS	PXN103	N103	
RX39A	RX39B	TNT85	TNT83	TNT72	9404		

## **5.4 HYDROPLUS ARCHIVAL DATABASES.**

### **5.4.1 Introduction.**

To assist in maintaining the documentation required by the HYDROPLUS yield verification program, a single collection point for data was established for DNA on the CFS (Common File Storage) system at LANL. A number of different organizations and agencies were involved in fielding gages, measuring equation of state properties, calculating probable ground response and making yield estimates. The nature of the HYDROPLUS yield estimation required close communication between these groups and the ability to store and share files. The Common File System (CFS) at LANL was chosen as a suitable location for such a database since all of the organizations have access to it. Titan Research and Technology, TRT (formerly CRT), created two directories to serve as the repositories on the CFS. The first is primarily for equation of state data and numerical calculations and is unclassified; the second, located in the classified partition of the CFS, contains summaries of the data from the five HYDROPLUS nuclear tests fired to date.

### **5.4.2 Equation of State/Numerical Results.**

The EOS database contains Hugoniot points and release adiabat paths for specific materials of interest to the HYDROPLUS program. These have been culled from the open literature, i.e., the files described in Section 5.1, and augmented by specific HYDROPLUS-sponsored high-velocity impact tests on small samples. The materials included are tabulated below. Release adiabats for materials tested by Sandia are contained in a single file, *rel-sum.std*. These materials include tuff, rhyolite, and limestone. A complete list of the files in the unclassified database is included in Appendix A. Several text files [*readme.--*] are interspersed throughout the file to aid the user in finding any specific data set.

In addition to the experimental EOS data sets listed in Table 5-9, calculational models are also included in the database. Each of the three organizations that participated in HYDROPLUS ground shock calculations [CRT, SAIC, and SCUBED] has a subdirectory in which to collect their relevant files. All users have access rights which allow them to add files to the *notredame* directory, however, once the files have been created, only TRT can delete or modify them. This scheme is designed to centralize changes and maintain accountability.

Table 5-9. Materials in HYDROPLUS EOS database.

Material	file(s)	date of last entry
rhyolite	bexarhug.std, rhyolite.std	1-22-91, 3-8-93
wet tuff	bullionhug.std, tenabohug.std, wet_tuff.std	1-25-91, 1-25-91, 3-8-93
dry tuff	dry_tuff.std	3-8-93
ME grout	mistyechohug.std, megROUT.std	1-25-91, 3-8-93
low-porosity limestone, marble, calcite, aragonite	sol-lime-plus.s	3-8-93
dry calcite	dry_calcite.std	3-8-93
wet calcite	wet_calcite.std	3-8-93
single crystal calcite	sngcryscalcite.s	3-8-93
shale	shale.std	3-8-93
water	water.std	3-8-93
ice	ice.std	3-8-93
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /epoxy(40%)	epoxy.std	3-8-93
misc. grout	grout.std	3-8-93
sandstone	sandstone.std	3-8-93

These files are all stored at Los Alamos (LANL) on the common file system (CFS) in the root directory /notredame. Potential users may contact DNAFC, Eric Rinehart, for the password. The files are predominantly stored in standard format. Standard format is produced by running STEXT on an ASCII file. The file may then be retrieved onto a variety of machines using a local NTEXT utility which converts the files back into native ASCII format on the users' machine. This makes it possible to retrieve the files on such diverse systems as a VAX or UNIX machine. Once there, any standard text editor or word processor may be used to view the file.

### **5.4.3 Nuclear Shot Data.**

There have been five nuclear tests on which HYDROPLUS gages were fielded and a yield estimate made. BULLION and TENABO were 'standard' tests as regards the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT). Both events were shots fired in canisters emplaced in vertical drill holes in tuff at NTS. BEXAR was emplaced in a vertical drill hole in rhyolite. DISTANT ZENITH and HUNTERS TROPHY were horizontal tunnel shots in tuff.

The purpose of maintaining a HYDROPLUS database is to provide the HYDROPLUS community with a single, definitive set of results for each event in which it participates. The bibliography accompanying the data provides the necessary paper trail and a library of the referenced reports is maintained at TRT.

Each nuclear test has been summarized in an EXCEL spreadsheet. This allows the inclusion of graphics to illustrate the configuration of each test. While each summary has a slightly different format to accommodate the unique configuration of each test, in general there are sections describing:

- geometry
- media
- yield
- gage locations
- gage measurements, both the initial quick look and latest best value and the free-field equivalent; i.e., borehole corrected
- plots of peak pressure and velocity vs range
- references

These spreadsheets are stored on CFS in the directory /hat. The formats are:

1. The encoded binary EXCEL file (.EXL). This file is encoded with UUENCODE; a copy of which is available to users in the unclassified /notredame directory, Appendix A. These are shareware routines that preserve the PC file format.
2. An ASCII equivalent text file (.TXT) suitable for viewing/editing on the DNA CRAY/VAX system at LANL. The graphics cannot be included in this file.
3. A comma-delimited version (.CSV) for reading into spreadsheet programs that can not read EXCEL files. As might be expected, this format does not contain graphics.

An unclassified example of the HUNTERS TROPHY data is included as Appendix B.

## APPENDIX A

### LIST OF FILES IN UNCLASSIFIED DIRECTORY

DIRECTORY OF CFS	/NOTREDAME	AS OF	8 March 1993	DESCRIPTION
NAME	FORMAT	DATE	ORIGINATOR	
README. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	This directory listing & general information about files
<b>EOS DATA</b>				
README-HUG. STD	STANDARD	90/09/30	CRT - AVC	DESCRIPTION OF HUGONIOT FILES
BEXARHUG. STD	STANDARD	91/01/22	CRT - ESS	RHYOLITE EXPERIMENTAL HUGONIOT DATA
BULLIONHUG. STD	STANDARD	91/01/25	CRT - ESS	WET TUFF EXPERIMENTAL HUGONIOT DATA 1.75<RHO<1.90
MISTYEOHHUG. STD	STANDARD	91/01/25	CRT - ESS	MISTY ECHO EXPERIMENTAL HUGONIOT DATA
TENABOHUG. STD	STANDARD	91/01/25	CRT - ESS	WET TUFF EXPERIMENTAL HUGONIOT DATA 1.80<RHO<2.05
DRY_TUFF. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	DRY TUFF HUGONIOT DATA.
WET_TUFF. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	WET TUFF HUGONIOT DATA.
SOL-LIME-PLUS.S	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	LOW-POROSITY LIMESTONE, MARBLE, CALCITE, ARAGONITE
HUGONIOT DATA	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	DRY CALCITE HUGONIOT DATA
DRY_CALCITE. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	WET CALCITE HUGONIOT DATA
WET_CALCITE. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	SINGLE CRYSTAL CALCITE HUGONIOT DATA
SNGGRYSCALCITE.S	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	SHALE HUGONIOT DATA
SHALE. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	WATER HUGONIOT DATA
WATER. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	ICE HUGONIOT DATA
ICE. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	AL203/EPOXY (40%) HUGONIOT DATA
EPOXY. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	ME GROUT HUGONIOT DATA
MEGROUT. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	OTHER GROUTS HUGONIOT DATA
GROUT. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	SHALE HUGONIOT DATA
RHYOLITE. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	SANDSTONE HUGONIOT DATA
SANDSTONE. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	
REL-LIST. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	LIST OF RELEASE ADIABAT DATA FROM SNL
REL-SUM. STD	STANDARD	93-03-08	CRT - AVC	SANDIA LAB EXPERIMENTAL RELEASE DATA
<b>CRT Subdirectory</b>				
<b>EOS MODELS</b>				
SHELEOS. STD	STANDARD	90/11/28	CRT - ESS	SHEL EOS FORTRAN CODE
TUF58EOS. INP	CRAY NAT	90/12/04	CRT - ESS	TUF58 EOS INPUT DATA
TUF58HUG. STD	STANDARD	90/12/03	CRT - ESS	TUF58 EOS HUGONIOT (for BULLION)
TEN6HUG. STD	STANDARD	90/12/03	CRT - ESS	TEN6 EOS HUGONIOT (for TENABO)
BXR8HUG. STD	STANDARD	91/09/03	CRT - AVC	BXR8 EOS HUGONIOT (for BEXAR)
DZ2HUG. STD	STANDARD	91/09/03	CRT - AVC	DZ2 EOS HUGONIOT (for DISTANT ZENITH)

DZ5-HUG.STD								
HTH3-HUG.STD								
CALCULATION OUTPUT								
TUF58-PEAKS.STD	STANDARD	92/09/30	CRT - AVC	DZ5 EOS HUGONIOT				
TUF58-FINE.STD	STANDARD	92/09/30	CRT - AVC	HTH3 EOS HUGONIOT				
TEN6-FINE.STD	STANDARD	90/11/28	CRT - ESS	EOS TUF's8 PEAK ATTENUATION	CORSE ZONED CASE			
S3DAT.STD	STANDARD	90/12/04	CRT - ESS	EOS TUF58 PEAK ATTENUATION	FINE ZONED CASE			
BXR8-PEAKS.STD	STANDARD	90/12/03	CRT - ESS	EOS TEN6 PEAK ATTENUATION	FINE ZONED CASE			
CRT-BEX-MIX.STD	STANDARD	90/12/03	CRT - ESS	S3 EOS IN CRALE CODE	PEAK ATTENUATION			
CRT-DZ-2D.STD	STANDARD	91/03/15	CRT - ESS	EOS BXR8 PEAK ATTENUATION	FINE ZONED			
HT-STAND.STD	STANDARD	91/04/01	CRT - ESS	EOS BEX-MIXTURE PEAK ATTENUATION	FINE ZONED			
CALCSTAN-FOR.STD	STANDARD	91/09/18	CRT - AVC	DISTANT ZENITH PREDICTI.				
HTEXP-SAMPLE.STD	STANDARD	93/01/12	CRT - AVC	HT calculational standards				
CRT-DZPARM	STANDARD	93/01/12	CRT - AVC	program to estimate yield from standards				
				sample input for above program				
1DREADME								
CRT01.STD	UNICOS-NAT	92/06/10	CRT - ESS					
CRT02A.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
CRT02B.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
CRT02C.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
CRT04A.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
CRT04B.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
CRT04C.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
CRT06A.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
CRT06B.STD	STANDARD	92/06/10	CRT - ESS	DZ PARAMETER STUDY				
SCUBED subdirectory .....								
readme.scubed	unicos	91/08/01	sss - jcb	info on contents of this directory				
bexar.hugoniot	unicos	91/08/01	sss - jcb	scubed rhyolite hugoniot				
rhyolit.f	unicos	91/08/01	sss - jcb	scubed rhyolite routine				
rhyolite.adiabat	unicos	91/08/01	sss - jcb	scubed rhyolite data file				
hydro885	unicos bin	91/08/01	sss - jcb	scubed rhyolite data file				
SCUBED33.STD	STANDARD	91/01/25	S3 - JCB	S3 EOS IN SCUBED CODE PEAK ATTENUATION				
SCUBED-BEX.STD	STANDARD	91/03/29	S3 - JW	S3 NEW BEXAR EOS PEAK ATTENUATION				
scubed.lt.close	unicos	91/10/02	S3 - JW	S3 ID BEXAR calc lkt close-in attenuations				
ascii.dump.z	unicos comp.			D2 2D dump for overlay				
ascii.dump.1472.z	unicos comp.			D2 2D dump for overlay				
dz1s.ed01884.z	unicos comp.			D2 2D dump edit				
dz1s.ed01472.z	unicos comp.			D2 2D dump edit				
mfcard.f				reads dumps				
pload.f				pressure boundary FORTRAN				
dztuff subsubdirectory .....								

dz.peaks	unicos	92/03/03	S3	- Wiehe	peak values at gage locations for DZ calcs
dztuff.hugoniot	unicos	92/03/03	S3	- Wiehe	
readme.dztuff	unicos	92/03/03	S3	- Wiehe	
sio2.adiabat	unicos	92/03/03	S3	- Wiehe	
sio2.f	unicos	92/03/03	S3	- Wiehe	
hydro177	unicos	92/03/03	S3	- Wiehe	
ht7tuff subsubdirectory . . . . .	unicos	92/10/05	S3	- Murphy	
httuff.hugoniot	unicos	92/10/05	S3	- Murphy	
readme.httuff	unicos	92/10/05	S3	- Murphy	
sio2.adiabat	unicos	92/10/05	S3	- Murphy	
sio2.f	unicos	92/10/05	S3	- Murphy	
hydro177	unicos	92/10/05	S3	- Murphy	
dzparamstudy subdirectory . . . . .	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob1	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob2	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob2b	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob3b	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob3c	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob4	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob5a	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
putrfile_prob5b	unicos	92/05/27	S3	- MH	DZ parameter study peak lists
SAIC subdirectory . . . . .					
PTBULLIONHUG.STD	STANDARD	92/08/06	PT	- MF	PACTECH EOS FOR BULLION
PTBULLION.STD	STANDARD	92/08/06	PT	- MF	PACTECH ATTENUATIONS FOR BULLION
PACTEC3.STD	STANDARD	91/01/25			S3 EOS IN PACTEC CODE PEAK ATTENUATION
SAI-BEXAR.CRAY	CTSS	92/08/06	SAT	- JK	
SAI-BEXAR.STD	STANDARD	92/08/06	SAT	- JK	
HT-GAUGE-LOC.STD	STANDARD	92/09/15	SAT	- JK	HUNTERS TROPHY GAUGE LOCATIONS
PROTOSTD -hb...01.01	03/03/15,	SAT	- JK		outline of hb handbook
1dtamped.std	standard	91/04/05	S3	- DOD	HT calc - see readme file
2dtamped.std	standard	91/04/08	S3	- DOD	HT calc - see readme file
radial.std	standard	91/04/05	S3	- DOD	HT calc - see readme file
upaxis.std	standard	91/04/05	S3	- DOD	HT calc - see readme file
dnaxis.std	standard	91/04/05	S3	- DOD	HT calc - see readme file
upgageln.std	standard	91/04/05	S3	- DOD	HT calc - see readme file
dngageln.std	standard	91/04/05	S3	- DOD	HT calc - see readme file
readme.std	standard	91/04/05	S3	- DOD	

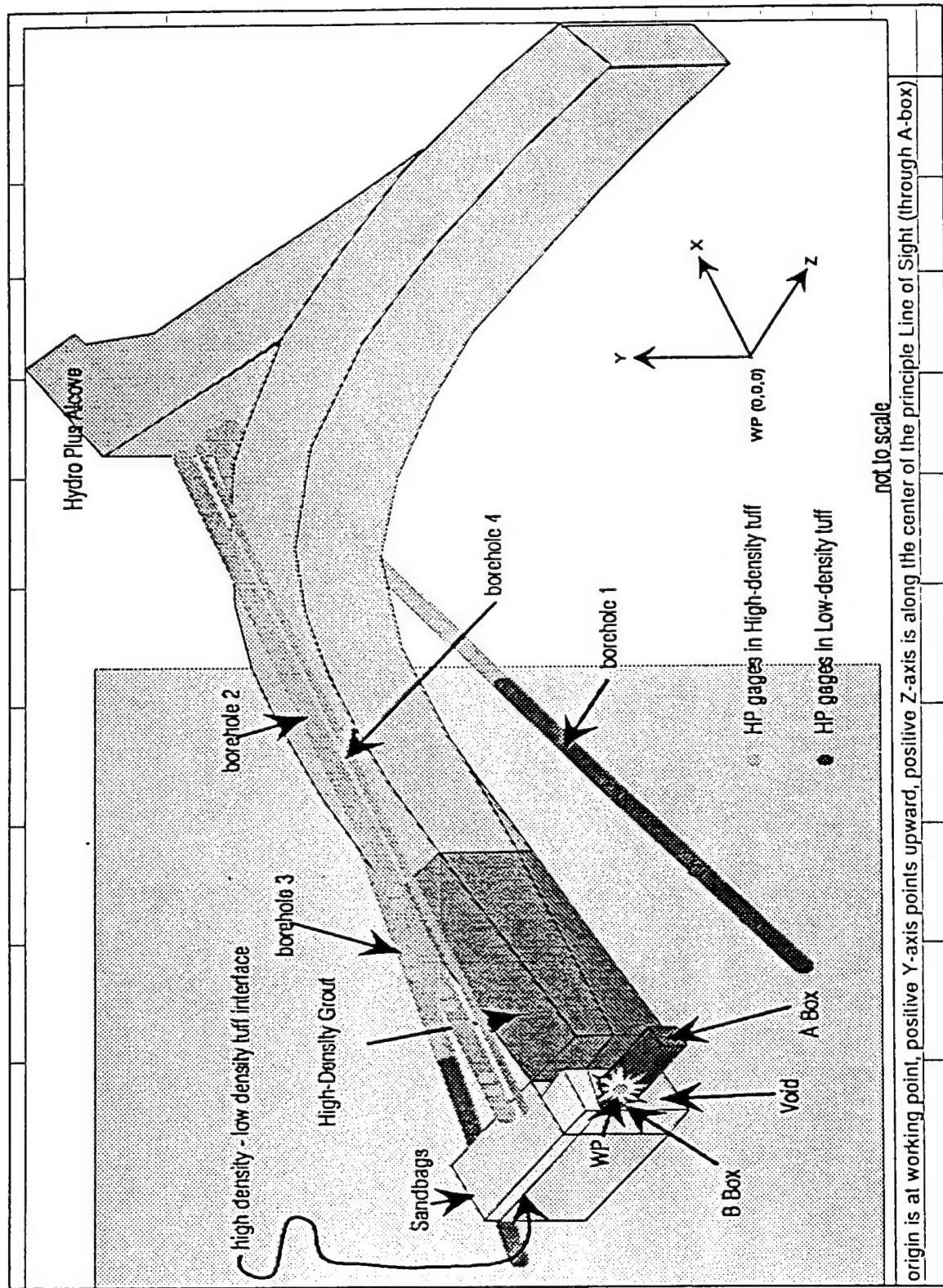
HUNTERS TROPHY

## APPENDIX B

## EXAMPLE OF THE HYDROPLUS NUCLEAR SHOT DATA BASE

HUNTERS TROPHY		shot date	last live update
GEOMETRY		[HT-2] & [HT-12]	[HT-@] see References
Working Point location	Area U12	U12n24	
gage line	HT #1	HT #2	HT #3 HT #4 parallel to hole 2
angle from horizontal plane	-13.5 deg	+13.5 deg	0
angle from vertical plane through HT-3 collar at 1 WP	9.2 deg	0	-21.4 deg
distance of collar from HT-3 col ar	+0.6 m	0	-0.6m

HUNTERS TROPHY



HUNTERS TROPHY

MEDIA	density (gm/cc)	porosity (%)	saturation (%)	solid grain density	water by weight (%)	air voids (%)
low-density tuff Ti4H [HT-1]	1.89	39.7	97	2.45		1.3
High-density tuff Ti4J [HT-1]	2.00	30.8	100	2.5		0.0
LTRM-20: high-density grout in bypass drill [HT-3]	2.16				23.3	4.0
grout in boreholes						
sandbags	1.55			2.65		
<b>YIELD</b>						
nominal	HP D+6hr	[HT-9]	HP D+30	seismic	CORRTEX FDR	
yield (kt)	?	?	???	???	???	
95% confidence interval		+/- 0.6				

HUNTERS TROPHY

GAGES	[HT-4]	see above sketch for coordinate system -- origin is at WP						
	x (m)	y(m)	z (m)	r (m) .. radius from z-axis (LOS)	slant range (m)			
<b>borehole 1</b>								
K11	4.611	-3.882	3.828	6.027	7.14			
K12	8.135	-3.126	3.224	8.715	9.292			
K13	11.671	-2.419	2.66	11.919	12.212			
FP11	5.636	-3.808	3.759	6.802	7.772			
FP12	9.108	-3.05	3.154	9.681	10.182			
FP13	12.711	-2.272	2.537	12.912	13.159			
<b>borehole 2</b>								
K21	4.735	4.363	-0.594	6.439	6.466			
K22	8.704	3.562	-0.638	9.405	9.427			
K23	12.426	2.787	-0.673	12.735	12.753			
FP21	5.978	4.193	-0.635	7.302	7.329			
FP22	9.894	3.424	-0.687	10.47	10.493			
FP23	13.467	2.656	-0.708	13.726	13.745			
<b>borehole 3</b>								
K31	6.17	0.568	-6.2	6.196	8.765			
K32	9.602	0.471	-4.908	9.614	10.794			
K33	13.024	0.373	-3.62	13.03	13.523			
FP31	7.187	0.544	-5.907	7.207	9.318			
FP32	10.617	0.45	-4.617	10.627	11.586			
FP33	14.055	0.352	-3.328	14.059	14.448			

HUNTERS TROPHY

GAGE MEASUREMENTS [HT-7]			[HT-10]			[HT-11]		
borehole 1	D+6hr Pressure (kbar)	D+6hr Velocity (m/s)	D+6hr TOA (ms)	latest pressure (kbar) po S U	latest velocity (m/s)	latest TOA (ms)	Shock Speed (m/s)	borehole-corrected pressure (kbar)
K11	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	borehole-corrected velocity (m/s)
K12	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
K13	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP11	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP12	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP13	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
borehole 2			D+6hr TOA (ms)	latest pressure (kbar) po S U	latest velocity (m/s)	latest TOA (ms)	Shock Speed (m/s)	borehole-corrected pressure (kbar)
K21	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	borehole-corrected velocity (m/s)
K22	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
K23	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP21	?	?	?	no data	?	?	?	
FP22	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP23	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
borehole 3			D+6hr TOA (ms)	latest pressure (kbar) po S U	latest velocity (m/s)	latest TOA (ms)	Shock Speed (m/s)	borehole-corrected pressure (kbar)
K31	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	borehole-corrected velocity (m/s)
K32	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
K33	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP31	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP32	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
FP33	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

HUNTERS TROPHY

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES	[HT-] borehole 1	D+6hr Pressure +/- 2σ (kb)	D+6hr TOA Velocity +/- 2σ (m/s)	[HT-10]	latest pressure +/- 2σ (kb)	latest velocity +/- 2σ (m/s)	latest TOA shock speed +/- 2σ (m/s)
K11				?	?	?	?
K12				?	?	?	?
K13				?	?	?	?
FP11				?	?	?	?
FP12				?	?	?	?
FP13				?	?	?	?
<hr/>							
borehole 2		D+6hr Pressure +/- 2σ (kb)	D+6hr TOA Velocity +/- 2σ (m/s)	latest pressure +/- 2σ (kb)	latest velocity +/- 2σ (m/s)	latest TOA shock speed +/- 2σ (m/s)	latest TOA shock speed +/- 2σ (m/s)
K21				?	?	?	?
K22				?	?	?	?
K23				?	?	?	?
FP21				?	?	?	?
FP22				?	?	?	?
FP23				?	?	?	?
<hr/>							
borehole 3		D+6hr Pressure +/- 2σ (kb)	D+6hr TOA Velocity +/- 2σ (m/s)	latest pressure +/- 2σ (kb)	latest velocity +/- 2σ (m/s)	latest TOA shock speed +/- 2σ (m/s)	latest TOA shock speed +/- 2σ (m/s)
K31				?	?	?	?
K32				?	?	?	?
K33				?	?	?	?
FP31				?	?	?	?
FP32				?	?	?	?
FP33				?	?	?	?

## HUNTERS TROPHY

ASM gages [HT-5]	depth (m)	x (m)	y(m)	z (m)	r (m) -- radius from z-axis	slant range (m)	TOA (ns)
ASM-1	16.7	6.819		3.998	-0.596	7.905	7.927
ASM-2	12.84	10.592		3.184	-0.623	11.06	11.078
ASM-3	8.99	14.359		2.391	-0.664	14.557	14.572
<b>FDR [HT-5 &amp; HT-6]</b>		depth (m)	x (m)	y(m)	z (m)	r (m) -- radius from z-axis	TOA (ns)
FR11 - COE							?
FR11(front)	20.01	3.616	-4.138	3.928	5.495	6.755	?
FR11(front)	16.5	6.995	-3.393	3.34	7.775	8.462	?
FR11(front)	12.8	10.568	-2.649	2.727	10.895	11.231	?
FR11(front)	8.92	14.323	-1.907	2.088	14.449	14.599	?
FR12-F - COE							?
FR12-B - COE							?
FR12(back)	20.01	3.659	-4.261	4.021	5.616	6.907	?
FR12(back)	16.52	7.010	-3.52	3.437	7.852	8.571	?
FR12(back)	12.83	10.558	-2.778	2.825	10.938	11.297	?
FR12(back)	8.94	14.343	-2.035	2.185	14.487	14.65	?
FR13(front)	19.99	3.635	-4.138	3.919	5.508	6.759	
FR13(front)	16.49	7.005	-3.395	3.333	7.784	8.468	
FR13(front)	12.79	10.577	-2.651	2.719	10.904	11.238	
FR13(front)	8.9	14.342	-1.907	2.079	14.468	14.617	
FR21 - COE							?
FR21(front)	19.65	3.926	4.574	-0.493	6.027	6.048	?
FR21(front)	16.14	7.355	3.828	-0.515	8.292	8.308	?
FR21(front)	12.04	11.365	2.968	-0.545	11.746	11.759	?
FR21(front)	8.36	14.965	2.208	-0.59	15.127	15.139	?
FR22-F - COE							?
FR22-B - COE							?
FR22(back)	19.63	3.976	4.716	-0.557	6.168	6.193	?
FR22(back)	16.14	7.387	3.974	-0.574	8.388	8.407	?
FR22(back)	12.04	11.395	3.114	-0.604	11.813	11.828	?
FR22(back)	8.36	14.996	2.354	-0.649	15.179	15.193	?
FR23(front)	19.65	3.926	4.576	-0.492	6.029	6.049	

HUNTERS TROPHY

FR23(front)	16.13	7.365	3.828	-0.509	8.301	8.317	
FR23(front)	12.03	11.375	2.968	-0.538	11.756	11.768	
FR23(front)	8.26	15.064	2.189	-0.585	15.222	15.233	
FR31 - COE							
FR31(front)	18.57	5.61	0.677	-6.419	5.651	8.552	?
FR31(front)	15.4	8.572	0.6	-5.292	8.593	10.091	?
FR31(front)	11.81	11.928	0.498	-4.019	11.938	12.597	?
FR31(front)	8.1	15.398	0.344	-2.716	15.402	15.64	?
FR32-F - COE							
FR32-B - COE							
FR32(back)	18.6	5.638	0.688	-6.576	5.68	8.69	?
FR32(back)	15.41	8.618	0.61	-5.442	8.639	10.21	?
FR32(back)	11.8	11.993	0.508	-4.162	12.003	12.705	?
FR32(back)	8.1	15.454	0.355	-2.862	15.458	15.721	?
FR41(front)	19.12	4.188	3.992	0.186	5.786	5.789	
FR41(front)	15.63	7.625	3.384	0.153	8.342	8.343	
FR41(front)	11.53	11.66	2.661	0.116	11.96	11.961	
FR41(front)	7.84	15.291	2.003	0.079	15.422	15.422	
LADDER GAGES [HT-5]							
	depth (m)	x (m)	y (m)	z (m)	r (m) ... radius from z.	slant range (m)	TOA (ms) [HT-8]
L11 front	r0	25.08	-1.268	-5.206	4.77	5.358	7.174
L11 front	r1	24.78	-0.979	-5.142	4.721	5.234	7.049
L11 front	r2	24.47	-0.681	-5.074	4.671	5.119	6.93
L11 front	r3	24.17	-0.393	-5.007	4.623	5.023	6.826
L11 front	r4	23.86	-0.094	-4.939	4.573	4.94	6.731
L11 front	r5	23.56	0.194	-4.873	4.525	4.876	6.652
L11 front	r6	23.25	0.492	-4.804	4.475	4.829	6.584
L11 front	r7	22.95	0.782	-4.739	4.426	4.803	6.532
L11 front	r8	22.64	1.081	-4.673	4.376	4.797	6.493
L11 front	r9	22.34	1.37	-4.61	4.328	4.809	6.469
L11 front	r10	22.03	1.668	-4.544	4.278	4.841	6.46
L11 front	r11	21.73	1.957	-4.48	4.229	4.889	6.464
L11 front	r12	21.42	2.256	-4.414	4.179	4.958	6.484
L11 front	r13	21.12	2.545	-4.351	4.13	5.04	6.517
L11 front	r14	17.85	5.693	-3.653	3.588	6.765	7.658
L11 front	r15	17.55	5.982	-3.59	3.538	6.976	7.822
L11 front	r16	17.24	6.26	-3.523	3.486	7.201	8.001

HUNTERS TROPHY

L11 front	r17	16.94	6.569	-3.459	3.436	7.425	8.181	?
L11 front	r18	16.63	6.869	-3.395	3.384	7.662	8.376	?
L11 front	r19	14.18	9.233	-2.897	2.978	9.676	10.124	?
L11 front	r20	13.88	9.522	-2.836	2.928	9.936	10.358	?
L11 front	r21	13.57	9.822	-2.775	2.076	10.207	10.604	?
L11 front	r22	13.27	10.112	-2.716	2.827	10.471	10.846	?
L11 front	r23	12.96	10.412	-2.656	2.775	10.745	11.098	?
L11 front	r24	10.53	12.762	-2.181	2.372	12.947	13.162	?
L11 front	r25	10.23	13.052	-2.126	2.323	13.224	13.427	?
L11 front	r26	9.92	13.353	-2.068	2.273	13.512	13.702	?
L11 front	r27	9.62	13.643	-2.013	2.224	13.791	13.969	?
L11 front	r28	9.32	13.934	-1.957	2.175	14.071	14.238	?
L12 back	r0	20.2	3.431	-4.154	3.981	5.388	6.699	
L12 back	r1	20.5	3.142	-4.210	4.029	5.26	6.626	
L12 back	r2	20.81	2.844	-4.285	4.08	5.142	6.564	
L12 back	r3	21.11	2.555	-4.349	4.129	5.044	6.518	
L12 back	r4	21.42	2.256	-4.414	4.179	4.958	6.484	
L12 back	r5	21.72	1.967	-4.478	4.228	4.891	6.465	
L12 back	r6	22.03	1.668	-4.544	4.278	4.841	6.46	?
L12 back	r7	22.33	1.379	-4.608	4.326	4.81	6.469	?
L12 back	r8	22.64	1.081	-4.673	4.376	4.797	6.493	?
L12 back	r9	22.94	0.792	-4.737	4.424	4.803	6.53	?
L12 back	r10	22.25	1.456	-4.591	4.313	4.816	6.465	?
L12 back	r11	23.55	0.204	-4.87	4.523	4.874	6.65	
L12 back	r12	23.86	-0.094	-4.939	4.573	4.94	6.731	
L12 back	r13	24.17	-0.393	-5.007	4.623	5.023	6.826	
L12 back	r14	21.31	2.403	-4.514	4.243	5.114	6.645	?
L12 back	r15	21.01	2.692	-4.45	4.195	5.201	6.682	?
L12 back	r16	20.7	2.991	-4.383	4.144	5.306	6.733	?
L12 back	r17	20.39	3.289	-4.317	4.094	5.428	6.798	?
L12 back	r18	17.85	5.735	-3.776	3.67	6.866	7.786	?
L12 back	r19	17.55	6.023	-3.712	3.62	7.075	7.948	?
L12 back	r20	17.24	6.322	-3.646	3.568	7.298	8.123	?
L12 back	r21	16.94	6.611	-3.582	3.518	7.519	8.301	?
L12 back	r22	14.18	9.273	-3.02	3.06	9.752	10.221	?
L12 back	r23	13.88	9.562	-2.958	3.01	10.009	10.452	?
L12 back	r24	13.57	9.861	-2.898	2.959	10.278	10.696	?
L12 back	r25	13.27	10.151	-2.839	2.909	10.541	10.935	?
L12 back	r26	10.54	12.789	-2.306	2.457	12.996	13.226	?

## HUNTERS TROPHY

L12 back	r27	10.24	13.08	-2.251	2.408	13.272	13.489	?
L12 back	r28	9.93	13.381	-2.193	2.357	13.559	13.763	?
L12 back	r29	9.62	13.681	-2.136	2.307	13.847	14.037	?
L21 front	r0	24.85	-1.163	5.645	-0.502	5.764	5.786	
L21 front	r1	24.55	-0.869	5.584	-0.503	5.651	5.673	
L21 front	r2	24.24	-0.566	5.52	-0.504	5.549	5.572	
L21 front	r3	23.94	-0.272	5.459	-0.504	5.465	5.489	
L21 front	r4	23.63	0.031	5.395	-0.505	5.395	5.419	
L21 front	r5	23.33	0.325	5.332	-0.507	5.342	5.366	
L21 front	r6	23.02	0.628	5.267	-0.508	5.304	5.329	
L21 front	r7	22.72	0.921	5.204	-0.51	5.284	5.309	
L21 front	r8	22.41	1.224	5.138	-0.512	5.282	5.307	?
L21 front	r9	22.11	1.517	5.075	-0.514	5.297	5.322	?
L21 front	r10	21.8	1.82	5.009	-0.516	5.33	5.355	?
L21 front	r11	21.5	2.113	4.946	-0.517	5.379	5.403	?
L21 front	r12	21.19	2.416	4.881	-0.519	5.446	5.471	?
L21 front	r13	20.89	2.709	4.817	-0.521	5.527	5.551	?
L21 front	r14	17.54	5.984	4.112	-0.535	7.261	7.28	?
L21 front	r15	17.24	6.277	4.047	-0.537	7.469	7.488	?
L21 front	r16	16.93	6.58	3.981	-0.539	7.69	7.709	?
L21 front	r17	16.63	6.873	3.916	-0.54	7.91	7.928	?
L21 front	r18	16.32	7.176	3.85	-0.542	8.143	8.161	?
L21 front	r19	13.48	9.952	3.25	-0.561	10.469	10.484	?
L21 front	r20	13.18	10.246	3.188	-0.564	10.73	10.745	?
L21 front	r21	12.87	10.549	3.123	-0.566	11.001	11.016	?
L21 front	r22	12.57	10.842	3.061	-0.568	11.266	11.28	?
L21 front	r23	12.26	11.145	2.996	-0.571	11.541	11.555	?
L21 front	r24	9.81	13.543	2.493	-0.597	13.771	13.784	?
L21 front	r25	9.51	13.837	2.431	-0.601	14.049	14.062	?
L21 front	r26	9.2	14.14	2.368	-0.604	14.337	14.35	?
L21 front	r27	8.9	14.433	2.305	-0.609	14.616	14.629	?
L21 front	r28	8.6	14.727	2.241	-0.614	14.896	14.909	?
L22 front	r0	21.31	2.299	4.906	-0.518	5.418	5.443	
L22 front	r1	21.61	2.006	4.969	-0.517	5.359	5.384	
L22 front	r2	21.92	1.703	5.035	-0.515	5.315	5.34	
L22 front	r3	22.22	1.409	5.098	-0.513	5.289	5.314	
L22 front	r4	22.53	1.106	5.164	-0.511	5.281	5.306	?
L22 front	r5	22.83	0.813	5.227	-0.509	5.29	5.314	?
L22 front	r6	23.14	0.51	5.292	-0.507	5.317	5.341	?

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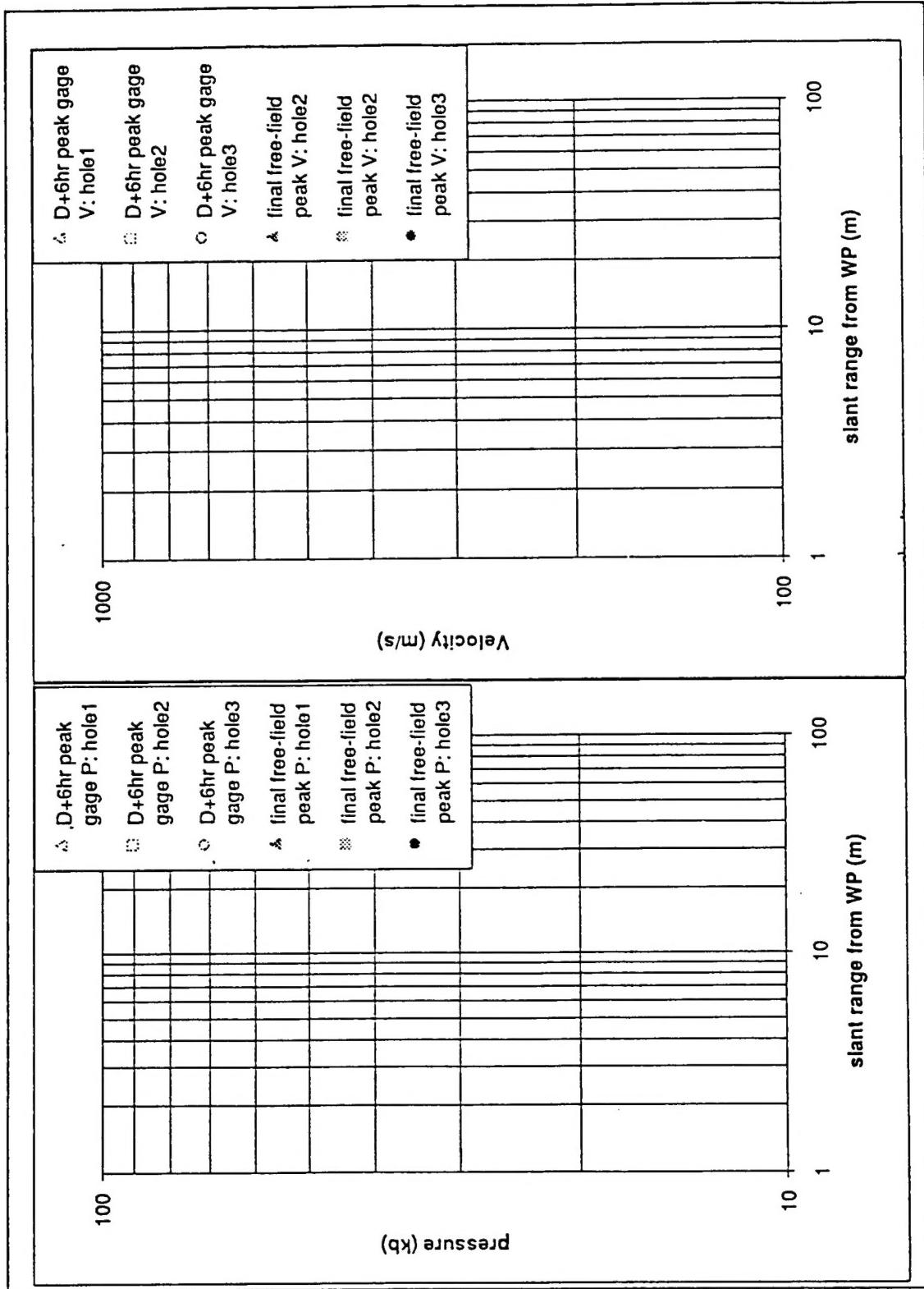
L22 front	17	23.44	0.217	5.356	-0.506	5.36	5.384	?
L22 front	18	23.75	-0.086	5.42	-0.505	5.42	5.444	?
L22 front	19	24.05	-0.38	5.481	-0.504	5.494	5.517	?
L22 front	10	24.36	-0.683	5.545	-0.503	5.587	5.609	?
L22 front	11	24.66	-0.977	5.606	-0.503	5.691	5.713	
L22 front	12	24.97	-1.28	5.67	-0.502	5.813	5.834	
L22 front	13	25.27	-1.574	5.731	-0.501	5.943	5.964	
L22 front	14	21.03	2.603	4.989	-0.568	5.627	5.656	?
L22 front	15	20.71	2.916	4.921	-0.57	5.72	5.749	?
L22 front	16	20.4	3.219	4.856	-0.572	5.826	5.854	?
L22 front	17	20.1	3.512	4.793	-0.573	5.942	5.97	?
L22 front	18	17.54	6.015	4.253	-0.583	7.367	7.39	?
L22 front	19	17.24	6.308	4.189	-0.585	7.572	7.595	?
L22 front	20	16.93	6.611	4.122	-0.587	7.791	7.813	?
L22 front	21	16.62	6.913	4.056	-0.589	8.015	8.037	?
L22 front	22	13.48	9.982	3.392	-0.61	10.543	10.56	?
L22 front	23	13.18	10.275	3.33	-0.612	10.802	10.819	?
L22 front	24	12.87	10.578	3.265	-0.614	11.071	11.088	?
L22 front	25	12.57	10.872	3.203	-0.616	11.334	11.351	?
L22 front	26	9.82	13.563	2.637	-0.646	13.817	13.832	?
L22 front	27	9.52	13.856	2.576	-0.649	14.094	14.108	?
L22 front	28	9.21	14.16	2.512	-0.653	14.381	14.396	?
L22 front	29	8.9	14.463	2.447	-0.657	14.669	14.684	?
L31 front	0	23.43	1.063	0.773	-8.134	1.314	8.239	
L31 front	1	23.13	1.343	0.768	-8.026	1.547	8.174	
L31 front	2	22.82	1.632	0.762	-7.915	1.801	8.117	
L31 front	3	22.52	1.913	0.757	-7.808	2.057	8.074	
L31 front	4	22.21	2.202	0.749	-7.698	2.326	8.042	
L31 front	5	21.91	2.483	0.742	-7.591	2.592	8.021	
L31 front	6	21.6	2.772	0.735	-7.481	2.868	8.012	?
L31 front	7	21.3	3.053	0.728	-7.374	3.139	8.014	?
L31 front	8	20.99	3.343	0.721	-7.265	3.42	8.029	?
L31 front	9	20.69	3.624	0.712	-7.159	3.693	8.056	?
L31 front	10	20.38	3.914	0.703	-7.051	3.977	8.095	?
L31 front	11	20.08	4.195	0.694	-6.945	4.252	8.144	?
L31 front	12	19.77	4.485	0.685	-6.837	4.537	8.206	?
L31 front	13	19.47	4.765	0.677	-6.731	4.813	8.275	?
L31 front	14	16.8	7.26	0.607	-5.781	7.285	9.3	
L31 front	15	16.5	7.54	0.6	-5.674	7.564	9.456	

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L31 front	r16	16.19	7.829	0.593	-5.564	7.852	9.623
L31 front	r17	15.89	8.11	0.587	-5.457	8.131	9.793
L31 front	r18	15.58	8.399	0.58	-5.347	8.419	9.974
L31 front	r19	13.16	10.661	0.521	-4.488	10.674	11.579
L31 front	r20	12.86	10.942	0.511	-4.382	10.954	11.798
L31 front	r21	12.55	11.232	0.5	-4.272	11.243	12.027
L31 front	r22	12.25	11.512	0.49	-4.166	11.523	12.253
L31 front	r23	11.94	11.802	0.479	-4.057	11.812	12.489
L31 front	r24	9.49	14.094	0.383	-3.195	14.099	14.457
L31 front	r25	9.49	14.094	0.383	-3.195	14.099	14.457
L31 front	r26	9.19	14.374	0.369	-3.089	14.379	14.707
L31 front	r27	8.88	14.665	0.356	-2.981	14.669	14.969
L31 front	r28	8.58	14.945	0.342	-2.875	14.949	15.223
L31 front	r29	0.27	15.235	0.320	-2.767	15.239	15.408
L32 back	r0	19.92	4.345	0.689	-6.889	4.399	8.174
L32 back	r1	20.22	4.064	0.698	-6.995	4.124	8.12
L32 back	r2	20.53	3.774	0.707	-7.103	3.804	8.075
L32 back	r3	20.03	3.493	0.716	-7.209	3.566	8.042
L32 back	r4	21.14	3.203	0.725	-7.318	3.284	8.021
L32 back	r5	21.44	2.922	0.732	-7.424	3.012	8.012
L32 back	r6	21.75	2.632	0.739	-7.534	2.734	8.015
L32 back	r7	22.05	2.352	0.746	-7.641	2.467	8.029
L32 back	r8	22.36	2.062	0.753	-7.751	2.195	8.056
L32 back	r9	22.66	1.782	0.76	-7.857	1.937	8.093
L32 back	r10	22.97	1.492	0.765	-7.969	1.677	8.143
L32 back	r11	23.27	1.212	0.77	-8.076	1.436	8.203
L32 back	r12	23.58	0.923	0.776	-8.187	1.206	8.276
L32 back	r13	23.80	0.643	0.781	-8.295	1.012	8.356
L32 back	r14	20.32	4.024	0.711	-7.173	4.087	8.255
L32 back	r15	20.02	4.305	0.703	-7.067	4.362	8.305
L32 back	r16	19.71	4.595	0.693	-6.959	4.647	8.368
L32 back	r17	19.41	4.876	0.685	-6.852	4.924	8.438
L32 back	r18	16.81	7.305	0.617	-5.927	7.331	9.427
L32 back	r19	16.51	7.585	0.61	-5.82	7.609	9.58
L32 back	r20	16.2	7.875	0.604	-5.71	7.898	9.746
L32 back	r21	15.89	8.164	0.597	-5.6	8.186	9.918
L32 back	r22	13.15	10.725	0.531	-4.627	10.738	11.692
L32 back	r23	12.85	11.005	0.52	-4.521	11.018	11.909
L32 back	r24	12.54	11.295	0.51	-4.411	11.307	12.137

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- HT-12 (U) HUNTERS TROPHY Approximate Gauge-Line Layout, SAIC, September 1992.

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**CFS files in /notredame**

HT-stand.std	calculational standards
calcstan-for.std	program to estimate yield from calculational standards
HTexp-sample.std	sample input file for above program
/notredame/scubed/ht2tuff	directory contains files from Scubed calculation
/notredame/salc	directory contains files from SAIC calculation (see readme file)
sheleos.std	SHELL EOS FORTRAN code
DZ5-hug.std	CRT EOS model Hugoniot for low-density tuff
HTH3-hug.std	CRT EOS model Hugoniot for high-density tuff
wet_tuff.std	wet tuff Hugoniot data
HT-gauge-loc.std	gauge locations

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